The Daily Gazette:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, S. P. REED, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 20. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Relief for Chicago.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Receiving Presents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Corrupt Practices.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

The Syndicate Loan.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1872.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Several civil rights petitions were presented; also a memorial from citizens of the Pacific coast for a uniform system of coinage.

CESSION OF CUBA.

Mr. ELAIR introduced a joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba. Laid over.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The bill for the relief of Chicago went over by the expiration of the morning hour.

POSTOFFICE DEFICIENCY.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making good the deficiency in the Postoffice appropriations caused by McCartney's defalcation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAVIS (West Virginia), appropriating $75,000 for a Government building at Charlestown, Va.

Mr. LEWIS presented a petition from the widow of General Robert E. Lee, setting forth that the sale of the Arlington estate was unconstitutional, and asking Congress to appropriate $300,000 to purchase the estate from her, whereupon she will give the Government a clear title.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Chicago sufferers, with amendments. The bill, as amended, allows the free importation of articles sent from abroad for the relief of sufferers; also free importation of all building materials used or to be used upon the ground burned over; also a suspension of the collection of taxes from persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have suffered material loss by the fire. The suspension is not to continue beyond the close of the next regular session of Congress. It is to go into effect immediately after its passage, instead of dating back to October 9, 1871.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL,

and said that the committee hoped to bring it before the Senate at an early day. In almost every civilized country the cost of telegraphic messages had been reduced to about the rates proposed in the bill, and it was important that the subject should be considered here without unnecessary delay.

THE AMNESTY BILL

came up as unfinished business.

Mr. EDMUNDS had the floor, but was unable, owing to other engagements, to proceed with his remarks.

OFFICES VS. PRESENTS.

Mr. DAVIS (Kentucky) moved to lay aside the Amnesty bill informally, for the purpose of taking up his resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether the President has conferred public offices of trust or profit in return for presents, and been guilty of other misconduct. He offered a modification of it, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of Congress passing a law forbidding any person in the service of the United States to receive any gift or to appoint any relatives to office.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON were willing to have the resolution taken up, but not by laying the Amnesty bill aside informally.

Mr. SUMNER opposed laying the Amnesty bill aside otherwise than informally, and thought Mr. Davis ought to be allowed to take up his resolution and make his speech in the ordinary way.

Mr. CONKLING said that this was a very extraordinary resolution, and he desired, whenever it should be taken up, that it should be fully discussed and pressed to a vote, so that the judgement of the American Senate might be promptly given upon its merits and its propriety.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.)—I concede that this resolution is a very extraordinary one, but I insist that the subject and occasion of it are very extraordinary, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis then quoted from Mr. Conkling's speech in the retrenchment debate before recess, in which he said that whenever anybody should propose any investigation aimed at either individuals or officials, or would point out abuse in any branch of the public service, he (Conkling) would favor the most radical and sweeping investigation that could be devised, and said: Now, here is a branch of the public service needing investigation. I have proposed this resolution on my own responsibility, and whatever may be scandal of it, I am ready to bear it. I want the king of the political forest as well as the lesser beasts to be investigated. [Laughter.] I want to investigate "the lion in his den,' "Douglas in his halls," and for one I am disposed to lead the march to beard *that* lion in his den. [laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN said he was willing to postpone the Amnesty bill with the understanding that this resolution was to take its place until disposed of, and he gave notice to the friends of the Amnesty bill that he would not agree to have it taken up again until they shall have made up their minds to stand by it and press it to a vote.

Mr. THURMAN advised Mr. Davis to withdraw his motion; as to press it would plainly give rise to long and probably an exciting debate, which would postpone the Amnesty bill.

The office of the Chief Executive Magistrate is said to be a fountain of honor, but it is a fountain of dishonor, abuse and corruption in our country. What have we seen within a few days? The President of the United States published as a fact the false amount of four or five thousand dollars per upwards of twenty years! I presented my resolution. The newspapers opened upon him, and at last, driven by the denunciations of the papers, or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of the defalcation.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it would give rise to debate, and he was prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise. [Laughter.] But he did not wish to antagonize it against the amnesty bill, and therefore he would withdraw it, but would soon again bring it before the Senate.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Sumner's

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. MORTON suggested to Mr. Sumner to strike out all of it relating to church and cemetery organizations.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to lay this bill aside and take up the Amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL supported the motion, and hoped the Senate would pass the last House Amnesty bill without amendment, and if Mr. Sumner should persist in offering the Civil Rights bill as an amendment, he hoped the Senate would declare it out of order, as it in fact was. He also expressed the hope that Mr. Sumner's bill would never pass in its present form.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON opposed the motion.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Sumner had agreed to accept the amendment suggested by him to-day.

Mr. THURMAN supported it, and repeated his opinion expressed when Mr. Sumner's amendment was first offered that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he intended to vote for Mr. Summer's bill, but thought it unwise to tack in on the Amnesty bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would point out some particulars in which he thought the bill unconstitutional, which he did at length.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS REFERRED.

Various bills were referred, the Speaker being in the chair.

By Mr. BANKS, authorizing the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

By Mr. KELLOGG (Ct.) for the repeal of the income tax.

By Mr. HOOPER, to authorize the construction of ten steam sloops of war.

By Mr. GLASS, for the improvement of the Tennessee river.

By Mr. COPELAND, for a public building at Paducah, Ky.

By Mr. HENRY, to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenses in defending the United States.

By Mr. COLBURN, repealing land grants to railroads in the Indian Territory.

By Mr. NIBLACK, for the improvement of the Ohio and Wabash rivers.

By Mr. PACKER, to amend the Constitution by making Senators and Representatives inelegible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

By Mr. WELLS, for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis.

By Mr. FINKELNBURG, allowing officers of the Missouri State Militia three months' extra pay.

By Mr. RUSH, to extend the time for completing the railroad from St. Croix Lake to Lake Superior; also, to aid in completing the harbor of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

By Mr. SARGENT, to suppress polygamy and enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government.

By Mr. KENDALL, to aid in the construction of the Sutro tunnel.

By Mr. CHIPMAN, of the District of Columbia, appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

REMITTING DUTIES.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the House resumed the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Hall on the previous Monday, remitting the duties on all materials for the construction, repair and use of ships. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DAWES presented a report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of negotiation of the

FUNDED DEBT,

with a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14th, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law. The report was ordered printed to be called up for future action.

Mr. KERR, representing the views of the minority of the committee, said that a minority report would probably be presented.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. PLATT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report at its earliest convenience on a tax on manufactured tobacco. Adopted.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH presented a memorial of the Governors of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in relation to the two per cent. fund arising from the sale of public lands. Referred.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

A bill was passed extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty to the 30th of January, 1873.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

A bill was introduced to establish a tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco at a uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the allegations of a memorial of the tax payers of Washington, charging all sorts of corruption and misconduct on the board of Works under the new territorial government. He sent the memorial to the clerk's desk and had it read, and then alluded to the fact that the enormous sum of $119,000 had been paid to the newspapers of the District for advertising within the last eight months. One of the papers was a little theatrical programme, and another a sheet which he had never heard of before, and which announced its subscription terms to be one cent a year, payable at the end of the year.

Mr. HOAR remarked that the present condition of things in the District was the result of Congress having parted with its jurisdiction over it.

Messrs. POTTER, WOOD and DAWES expressed regret that they had supported the bill for a territorial government.

Messrs. FOX and ELDRIDGE said they had opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. CHIPMAN, the delegate from the District, deprecated any prejudicing of the case, and expressed his own desire and that of the territorial government for a full, complete and impartial investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

COMMERCE.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the quarantine and harbor regulations of New York, and also into the means of revising and sustaining American commerce, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold sessions in New York city. Referred.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT.

Mr. DENNELL introduced a bill creating an additional land district in Minnesota. Passed.

Mr. MORGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing to

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

by making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Negatived—yeas 91, nays 75—less than two-thirds.

Mr. WHITELY introduced a bill

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES

from Herschell V. Johnson and other citizens of Georgia. Passed.

U. S. CONSULS.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the reports and correspondence of the agents sent abroad to examine and supervise the United States consulates; also for information as to the linguistic accomplishments of the United States Consuls abroad, with statements of consular fees, &c. Referred.

ENTERTAINING THE JAPANESE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the embassy from Japan, and asked that it be passed. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of Representative COX on the December 4th, alleging that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly authorized five per cent. bonds upon the market, had violated the law, has made a report which completely exonerates Secretary Boutwell from all charges made against him in connection with the syndicate loan. The report says that there are two sections of the funding bill which conflict with each other, and while it is doubtful whether he had authority under one of these sections to negotiate the loan in the manner he did, it is clear that the other section gives him such power, and therefore no blame attaches to him for action in the matter. The clause of the law which it is alleged the Secretay violated must be so construed as to permit of carrying out other requirements of the statute. The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law.

It is understood that Representatives Buck and Kerr dissent from the report.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution instructing the clerk of the House to furnish funds to the select committee going to New Orleans.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. Archer, of Maryland, and Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, members of that committee, instead of Messrs. Voorhees and Marshall, excused.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked what need there was of the committee going to New Orleans at all?

Mr. GARFIELD said that was a matter for which he was not responsible.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the difficulty seemed so far accommodating itself that it was not necessary to send a committee. Congress could get facts nearly as well without sending the committee. He knew the committee did not wish to go.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, Chairman of the Committee, said he believed every member of the committee preferred not to go, and two of them on that account declined to serve on it. If the House changed its mind and thought it well for the committee not to go, he supposed that the facts could be got at in Washington without considerable expense. A vote on the resolution would of course determine whether the House desired the committee to go to New Orleans.

Mr. SHELDEN did not think it necessary for the committee to go to New Orleans, or to investigate the matter here. If it ever had been necessary, he thought that *that* necessity was less so now than it had been before.

Mr. GARFIELD said it seemed to him that there was little to be investigated concerning the State Government of Louisiana, so far as Congress had power to investigate it; but there was one element down there which he thought Congress ought to investigate. He referred to the conduct of the officers of the Government of the United States in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. SHELDEN remarked that the President and Secretary of the Treasury were in possession of all the facts relating to the action of the United States officials at New Orleans and were competent to manage the affairs themselves.

Mr. BECK said he believed that if any investigation was had, it should be held upon the spot, and the House ought, therefore, either to withdraw the committee altogether or direct it to go to New Orleans, and furnish it with the means of doing so. It should do something or do nothing. An investigation at Washington would amount to nothing at all, and reports from Louisiana were not to be relied upon.

He hoped that this committee would go down there. The committee could not touch anything there that it would not find to be rotten to the core, boiling over with corruption, and rising to rot.

Mr. SPEER concurred with Mr. Garfield that the investigation should reach the Government officials there, and he concurred with Mr. Beck as to the prevailing corruption in the State; but he thought it prevailed among the Democrats as much as among the Republicans. If ever an occasion existed for a committee to go there, that occasion was now.

Mr. GARFIELD wanted to know what the committee was to do against Carter's 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES said since the raising of the committee, it had been stated in newspapers that efforts had been made by the Executive and others to prevent it from going to New Orleans. He had to say that it was not true. It was not true that the Executive was opposed to the appointment of this committee or to its going to New Orleans, nor was it true that those people in New Orleans who were generally supposed to be adverse to the Executive were opposed to this investigation. It had been said by some, when the resolution was pending in the House, that it was best not to uncover the proceedings in New Orleans, that such a condition of things existed there that they had better not be raised to light. He did not belong to that class of men. He did not care for either side, only to bring to the surface, and let the world see what they were doing. He thought the House could not now afford to stop the investigation.

A long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Voorhees, Farnsworth, Shellaberger, Beck and others.

The debate throughout was very exciting and attracted much interest. Finally it was brought to a close and the resolution adopted without a division.

The House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

International Society.

TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS.

Military School at Metz.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

GERMANY.

MILITARY SCHOOL AT METZ.

LONDON, January 22.—The German War Office is about to establish a military School at Metz.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

It is reported that the German Government refused to join in the movement of the European powers for the suppression of the International Society.

FRANCE.

ABSTAINING FROM DEBATES.

PARIS, January 22.—It is understood that Thiers has decided to abstain hereafter from participation in the debates of the Assembly, except on important occasions.

TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, January 22.—The trial of prisoners for the murder of hostages in Paris during the reign of the Commune has terminated and their sentences been promulgated. Genton is condemned to death. Three of the prisoners are sentenced to banishment to the penal colony at Cayenne, for terms as follows: Francois for life, Latour for twenty years, and the remaining for ten years. Eight others are sentenced to transportation. The remainder of the male prisoners who were on trial, together with all the women, were acquitted.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The National Assembly having voted against imposing a tax upon raw materials, the termination of the commercial treaties is now improbable.

VICE PRESIDENT.

It is believed that the President of the Assembly will be chosen Vice President of the French republic.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

WRECKED JAPANESE.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamer Henry Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 31st. Three Japanese sailors arrived there out of a crew of twenty-three, the remainder having died on a junk, which was disabled off the coast of Japan, and drifted 2,500 miles, until they went ashore on the island of Adaho. They were nine months at sea.

WATCHING THE VIRGINIA.

The Spanish frigate Pizaro has taken the place of the Tornado in watching the American steamer Virginia, in the harbor of Aspinwall.

EXPULSION OF JEWS.

Several cities in Nicaragua petitioned the Government for the expulsion of the Jesuits lately fled there from Guatemala, their presence being deemed dangerous to the Republic.

CANADA.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 22.—The following resolution has been passed by the Dominion Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the members of the board can not separate without expressing the pleasure they have derived from the presence of Messrs. Hazard and McLaren, the representatives of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and their kindness in taking part in the deliberations of the Dominion Board.

Carried amid applause.

Mr. Hazard acknowledged the compliment in a speech of some length, and concluded by expressing the hope that the day was not far distant when there would be as much free trade between Canada and the United States as there was at present between the different States of the Union.

SPAIN.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

MADRID, January 22.—A circular issued to the Government's provinces for the suppression of the International Society has evoked remonstrances from members in all parts of Spain. The Internationals of Madrid have made an earnest appeal for the revocation of the instructions.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Tariff Bill.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1872.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Dispatches are received from General Emery alluding to the apprehension of anticipated trouble at New Orleans, stating that his troops are in readiness to preserve order.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM.

The Warmothites have now decided that it requires fifty-four members of the House and nineteen of the Senate to constitute a quorum, thus annulling their action repealing the obnoxious laws.

NORTON'S DEFALCATION.

The Postmaster General sent to-day to the Senate a reply to the resolution and statement that Postmaster Jones, of New York, believes several prominent and respectable persons were involved in the defalcation of Norton, late head of the Money Bureau. An investigation is going on.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Burchard, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes a reduction in tariff to the extent of nearly twenty-four million dollars, including four millions of the free list. The reduction on cotton goods and woolens is three millions and a half, and on woolen goods eight millions.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Geo. M. Redcliffe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Illinois. Postmasters—Josiah Smith, Warrensburgh, Mo.; V. P. Wilson, Avilene, Kansas. M. A. Shaffenburg, United States Marshal for Colorado Territory. James E. McKaffrey, to be United States Attorney for Arizona.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall very generally east of Michigan and the lower Mississippi, and increasing south-westerly wind prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States; the lowest barometer move nearly south-east over Lake Erie, and on Tuesday over Central New York; cloudy and snowy on Tuesday from New Jersey to Maine and north-westward; threatening weather and possibly rain from Lake Erie to Delaware and Virginia; increased cloudiness with a rising temperature in the Southern and Gulf States; north-west winds with clearing weather prevail north and east of Kentucky. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening for the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

A copy of the following was sent to Carter and Warmoth this morning:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, January 22.—Sir—The following dispatch has just been received from Washington, and I consider it proper to furnish a copy to the contending parties. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. Emery, Brevet Major General Commanding.

"*Washington, January 22.*—Colonel W. H. Emery, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans. The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of armed bodies of men should such occur, and to guard public property from pillage or destruction. Keep this department informed of your action. By order of the Secretary of War, E. H. Townsend, Adjutant General."

After announcing the contents of Emery's dispatch, Carter said: "Thus the United States troops and General Emery are used to perpetuate the infamies which would drive any northern or western State into revolution, and which will all be unearthed when the investigating committee arrives."

The cry "let's fight; we're going in any how," was raised by the crowd. Carter replied: "The men who let their passions overcome their reason would ruin any cause. I only acting forbid this sub-commission to take a step which would bring them in conflict with the veteran troops of the United States." He then ordered his men to rest on Custom House street.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The following is an abstract of the bill to connect the telegraph with the postal service. Section first establishes postal telegraph offices at all post-offices on telegraph lines, and at all other post-offices where the gross receipts for postage are $500 a year, if within ten miles of telegraph lines. Section second fixes the rates uniform for equal distances; 25 cents between offices not over 250 miles apart; 50 cents between offices over 250 miles apart and under 500 miles; night rates 25 cents for 1,000 miles; the rates to be refunded for delay or mistakes in transmission. Section three provides for prepayment by stamps and for the destruction of all telegrams within one month. Section four fixes the press rates for each one hundred words of special dispatches at 50 cents by night, and 75 cents by day. It also fixes the rates for press associations and for private wires for newspapers. Section six defines the duties of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General over the telegraph lines. Section seven authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the transmission of telegrams at the above rates with parties who will furnish and operate the necessary lines of telegraph. Section eight contains provisions against tampering with telegrams, and makes telegrams privileged communications, as private letters. Section nine authorizes the Postmaster General to reduce the rates in the manner therein prescribed. Section ten incorporates the Postal Telegraph Company for the performance of postal telegraph service on behalf of the Postmaster General. Sections eleven and twelve authorizes the company to buy existing lines, and obliges it to purchase all such lines, if required by the owners thereof, at an appraised value. It fixes the capital stock at an amount not exceeding the last cost of its lines. Section thirteen authorizes the company to open offices wherever the wants of business may require. Section fourteen authorizes Congress to purchase the lines at an appraised value. Section fifteen reserves to Congress the right to alter or amend this act.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1872.

CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTURE.

The speech of Senator Carpenter was exceedingly able, and will no doubt attract general attention. He proved conclusively to most minds that the rules reported by the Commission are impracticable, and are not calculated to improve the Civil Service, but he omitted to suggest any substitute. As a negative speech it was a success; but Senator Trumbull at once seized upon the weak point of his adversary, and inquired whether all the evils and corruptions of the Civil Service shall be continued indefinitely.

In the first place, all the evils and corruptions of the Civil Service have been greatly exaggerated for partisan purposes. We are on the eve of a Presidential campaign, and as it is next to impossible to find fault with the administration policy, the issue has been changed, and the hope is entertained that the officials of the General Government can be so traduced that a sufficient number of Republicans will desert their party, and go into the rebel and Democratic camps to obtain purity in office.

The civil service may be suffering from two causes—from stupidity and consequent inefficiency, or from the absence of that personal integrity and fidelity, which is equally essential. It is not claimed that the civil service in the United States is stupid—in this particular at least it is ahead of the English and Continental organizations. When the war broke out we had the ability to devise new systems with a rapidity equal to the great emergency. If then the main, if not the sole, objection to the present civil service is that it lacks personal integrity, the competitive examination system does not meet the case. Only a moment's reflection is necessary to become convinced that the present system of appointments gives us a greater amount of personel responsibility and consequent integrity than the new one, which is falsely dubbed Civil Service Reform.

The remedies lie in quite a different direction, and we will only enumerate them because the limits of this correspondence do not admit of discussion.

First—The abolition of all feed officers; every officer should have an adequate salary and no chance for informer's shares or other perquisites.

Second—Every appointed officer should be appointed for a term of years—say four or five—so that he may attach some value, and be depenent upon the law of the land instead of the whims of his superiors.

Third—The payment of more adequate salaries to officers of great responsibility.

Fourth—A more effective system of inspection of accounts, so that no officer may feel himself safe from the immediate examination of accounts.

Fifth—Certainty of punishment to the defaulter—making it an infamous crime to displace money under any pretext whatever.

Sixth—A little more justice to faithful officers instead of the universal howl of dishonesty brought against officials indiscriminately. A public opinion that condemns everybody, in a general way, and yet is lienient and sympathetic towards the discarded rascal personally is the greatest foe to civil service reform.

All these principles are so plain and practical that their efficiency is overlooked, because people seem to think that some great theoretical scheme is the only panacea.

A National Agricultural Convention is to be held in this city on the 15th of February next, to take such action as shall be deemed expedient for the promotion of agricultural interests and secure a more intimate connection between the Department and the various Agricultural, Horticultural and other similar institutions in the country. The Convention will be held in the Department building, and it is expected that the attendance will be quite large.

The House Investigation Committee on the Louisiana troubles, have postponed their trip to New Orleans for the present, and there will probably be no investigation, as all is quiet there.

Some of the colored residents of the District are making themselves offensively officious in regard to not only the passage of the Supplemental Civil rights bill, but in assuming to dictate the manner of its passage. At public meetings and through the press of the city they insist that it ought to pass as an amendment to the amnesty bill, though the President has suggested reasons why it ought not to be urged as a rider to amnesty. Meanwhile such glaring blunders are pointed out by Senators that Senator Sumner, its author, has been constrained to agree that it shall be amended so as to save the common law rights, which, as it now stands, are infringed by it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A raid was made upon the gambling houses here last night by the police under the direction of the Assistant District Attorney, which was only partially successful.

Ex-Attorney Akerman continues quite ill at his residence here.

It is generally believed here that Mr. Hurlburd will be reappointed Comptroller of the Currency on the recommendation of Secretary Boutwell.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent. to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New York, payable on all approved claims after the 25th inst.

A fifty dollar counterfeit of the new greenback issue of 1869 has just made its appearance. The engraving and paper is said to be so poor that it can be easily detected.

Secretary Boutwell was visited yesterday by the Cape Cod fishermen.

A Cabinet session was held yesterday, but no business of special importance was transacted.

The time for filling claims for soldier's bounties has been extended to January 20, 1873.

Senators Spencer, Chandler, and Kellogg, and a half dozen Representatives called on the President yesterday.

AGATE.

ST. LOUIS.

Independent Order of "Bnai Breth."

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—The annual meeting of the District Grand Lodge No. 2, Independent Order of "Bnai Breth," or Sons of the Covenant, commenced here yesterday. The officers of the Grand Lodge present, were: J. Bush, St. Louis, G. N. A., President; H. Bamburger, Indianapolis, G. A., Vice President, and A. Abraham, Cincinnati, G. S., Secretary. There are representatives in attendance from Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Evansville, St. Louis, Detroit, Memphis, Nashville, Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Helena, Paducah, and other places. The reports of the Grand Lodge officers were read, showing a very lively interest in, and excellent condition of, the Order throughout the district. The number of lodges in the district is thirty-nine membership, 2,732; aggregate funds, $122,136. The donations to widows and orphans during the year were five thousand dollars. Liberal donations were also made to the brethren in Chicago, who, although outside of this district, still have forcible claims on the sympathies of the brotherhood. Besides individual subscriptions afforded to transient brethren from Chicago, the lodges have donated $5,500. The Orphan Asylum in Cleveland, a branch of the Order in this district, is in active service.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

The temperance bill now before the Legislature, which closely resembles those passed in Ohio and Illinois, making saloon keepers and owners of property rented to liquor sellers liable for any damage done by persons to whom the liquor is sold, is meeting with determined opposition, and in various parts of the State meetings have been held and lengthy petitions gotten up for presentation to the Legislature, strongly protesting against its passage.

It is expected that Governor Brown will veto the joint resolution, passed last week, directing that maturing State bonds be paid in currency.

ERIE.

The Story Oil Farm Case.

ERIE, PA., January 22.—The great Story Oil Farm case, after a two weeks' trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan, was concluded to-day. Richey & Co. conditionally bought the Story Farm on Oil Creek, in April, 1860, and were to wind up the bargain in April, 1861. Nobody knew anything of any other than first-sand wells at that time, and Richey & Co. failed rapidly. On April 1st, 1861, the bargain for the land was consummated at a less figure than the original agreement, Richey & Co. saying they would lose two thousand dollars already paid rather than pay more than twenty thousand dollars for the property. It was worth only $5,000 for farming purposes at that time. There were seven wells upon the land, but none were pumping two months afterwards. The Steiner well was the first flowing well in the oil regions. Five hundred barrels per day was struck there, and the territory became immensely productive. Six years after, Story thought he had been defrauded, and brought this suit. The charge of Judge McKennan was direct for the defendants, as was the weight of the evidence. But the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $31,095. Judge McKennan indignantly set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was against the law and evidence, and awarded a new trial. An attempt was made by the plaintiff to impeach the integrity of C. E. Taylor, of Franklin, Story's former attorney, but this signally and utterly failed.

Fortifying.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 22.—The work of putting Forts Sumter and Moultrie in a defensive condition will begin immediately. Contractors will commence the mounting of forty heavy guns to-day. Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, is also to be strengthened with extensive earthworks and guns of greater calibre.

Dayton to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—The superstructure on the Short Line Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati is substantially completed. The second bridge over the Miami south of Dayton will be finished within a fortnight, and the work of laying rails will soon be commenced.

HARRISBURG.

Bills Introduced.

FILLING VACANCIES.

Agricultural Report.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Rothermel's Painting.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met eight o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr. WHITE, amending the charter of the Westmoreland Coal Company by increasing its stock.

By Mr. BROOKE, incorporating the Ridley Park Association.

By Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, extending the act to prevent obstructions in certain highways so as to prevent the sale of produce on Broad street between Ridge avenue and Brown street.

By Mr. FITCH, repealing so much of the acts relating to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad as has been construed to take ten thousand dollars a year from the State Treasury.

By Mr. NAGLE, a supplement to the Shawnee Coal Company.

RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN.

The Senate concurred in the resolution from the House appointing a committee to fix the time and place to hold open the returns for the next election of Auditor and Surveyor Generals.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Mr. BUCKALEW's bill authorizing cumulative voting for school directors was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed, viz: Paying officials for making estimates of raid damages in the border counties; enabling courts to charter gas and water companies.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eight o'clock.

BANK REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Dollar Savings Bank.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Messrs. LAWSHE, COOPER, HANCOCK and MCJUNKIN presented petitions in favor of local option and prohibitory liquor laws.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee to fix the time and place for opening and publishing the returns of the Auditor General, Surveyor General, and in reference to a Constitutional Convention. Passed, and Messrs. White, Getchell and Brockway appointed on the part of the House.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. MEEK offered a resolution to publish four thousand copies in English, and one thousand in German of the agricultural report for the use of the House. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLER, further supplement to an act for the better management of the Allegheny county prison, giving authority to use a seal, sue and be sued, and allowing judges to sentence prisoners to three years.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

A message was received from the Senate stating that it had amended the joint resolution relative to the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg so as to appoint a committee, to whom shall be referred all matters concerning its acceptance and final disposal.

Messrs. PORTER and HANCOCK advocated having the picture exhibited in Philadelphia.

Mr. WHITE was in favor of having it taken to Pittsburgh for permanent exhibition.

Mr. ROGERS (Erie) said that in Erie they had a marine hospital, and knew not what to do with it, where the picture could be exhibited advantageously.

A number advocated retaining the picture in Harrisburg.

The Senate amendment was concurred in by a vote of 47 ayes and 35 nays. The committee will report hereafter.

FILLING VACANCIES.

Mr. WHITE introduced a supplement to an act relative to the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General and County Surveyors by the people. The bill provides that in case of the death of any persons elected to said offices between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May next ensuing, the vacancy shall be filled until the second Tuesday of November next ensuing by appointment of the Governor. An election to fill the vacancy shall then be held on the day of the annual election in October. The bill was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROCKWAY, an act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the commonwealth.

By Mr. WILCOX, a supplement to an act incorporating the Clarion river Navigation Company.

By Mr. LAWSHE, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

By Mr. BROCKWAY, a supplement to an act to establish Judicial Courts of the Commonwealth in conformity to alterations and amendments to the Constitution, passed April 13, 1791, limiting the term of taking writs of error, offered and *certiorari* to the Supreme Court.

By Mr. HANCOCK, an act to authorize the improvement of Broad street from League Island to Fisher's Lane in Philadelphia, and to provide means to defray the cost thereof.

By Mr. VOGDES, a further supplement to an act incorporating the Poras Coal Mining and Lumber Company.

By Mr. MARKS, an act to lay out and open a State road in Philadelphia and Delaware counties, extending to Sixty-fifth street, in a direct line and intersect the West Chester road or Market street, the present act relating to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

By Mr. MARKS, an act to incorporate the Harlem Road and Improvement Company.

By Mr. DANIELS, a supplement to an act to prevent certain obstructions in the public highways in parts of Philadelphia, approved March 4, 1870, preventing wagons standing on Broad street.

By Mr. MOORE, an act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors—a copy of the present Ohio law.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, a further supplement to the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

By Mr. HANCOCK, a supplement to the act incorporating a House of Correction for the employment and reformation of adults and minors as adopted by the board on January 13, 1872.

Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Legislative Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 11 A. M.—The people are assembling on Canal street, about Dryades. Nearly all the police have been withdrawn from their beats and armed. The United States infantry are concentrated about Mechanics Institute. Several lines of troops have been thrown across Dryades street.

LATER.—Carter has just made a speech to several thousand persons at the Clay statue. He stated that he had received a communication from General Emery, who informed him that the United States infantry were in readiness to prevent a conflict. Mr. Carter counseled forbearance, and requested his friends, the people, to maintain their organization for future action. No conflict has taken place to-day. The stores on Canal street, from the ram part to the camp, are generally closed.

The Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The Japanese embassy leaves for the east on the 30th or 31st. To morrow they go to San Jose, and around the bay of San Francisco by rail. On Tuesday they witness important surgical operations and visit the Western Union Telegraph office, to witness the operation of the telegraph system of the United States. A grand banquet will be given them on Tuesday evening.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 22.—The court room was packed. Mr. Steele continued his argument for the defense of Mrs. Wharton, contending that he had shown a failure to prove her guilt, and that the prosecution had substituted cruel suspicions. He minutely reviewed the chemical and mechanical testimony, as showing Mrs. Wharton not only *not* guilty of poisoning General Ketchum, but that she did not and could not have administered the poison. He said the notoriety that had been given to the prisoner by this trial could never be forgotten; but the jury can give her life and liberty; and if they can do so, and he thought they could, he begged them to do it quickly.

Mr. Steele then appealed most eloquently to the jury on behalf of the devoted daughter, and closed his argument, when a recess was taken.

After recess Attorney General Syester commenced his argument. Assuming that it had been proved that Ketchum died from unnatural causes, &c.; referring to the purchase of tartar emetic by Mrs. Wharton on Monday; arguing that it was proven that two purchases were made on that day, one by the prisoner in the forenoon and the other by Mrs. Chubb for her in the afternoon—this poison was in the possession of the prisoner, and

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109@109¼.

THE Kentucky Senate is engaged in discussing the negro-testimony bill, and of course the opposition to such an innovation on the time honored customs of old Kentuck, is violent, bitter and malignant. It will some day pass, however, and the blind unreasoning moral atmosphere of the State which holds the bones of Henry Clay, will be dissipated by the march of enlightened wisdom and justice.

THE German Government is becoming alarmed at the enormous emigration annually taking place. Nearly one hundred thousand leave there every year for America, and no wonder the Kaiser would wish to take steps to keep them at home. Germany may find a lesson in this matter. Her people leave their fatherland with tears of regret, and only because their condition is improved by coming to America. Bismarck would do well to give the matter the benefit of his wonderful mind, and something might be evolved to check the enormous drain upon the population, if not to stop it.

THE *Miner's Journal* is informed that Pittsburgh was not one of the great cities wanting or asking the Republican National Convention to assemble within their limits. We are proud of the fact that the *first* Republican Convention convened in this city, and that here the great truths which have swept the country, found their first expression. Pittsburgh is the birthplace of Republicanism, and has strengthened its title to the proud distinction, by standing firmly by the party of progress and of ideas, through every shock, and and although often ignored by the leaders, is relied upon for its large majorities, cast by men steadfast to principles, and regardless of the puny efforts of envious men.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is quite irritated, and justly, too, over the fact that some merchants in the west have placards in their windows reading, "We purchase no goods in Philadelphia," a gentle reminder of the presence of small pox in that city. The trick may be cunning, but we don't admire the justice, but it is only a return for the kindness of those Philadelphia merchants who advertised the fact that Pittsburgh had the small pox, when the disease was violent here, in order to draw trade to their own doors at the expense of our people. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and it is a long lane that has no turning, so the Philadelphians should grin and bear the punishments they are now receiving, with good grace.

CINCINNATI, having lost the Republican National Convention, is now after that of the Democracy. In some respects the latter would prove more beneficial to its impecunious hotel keepers, as there is greater probability of a prolonged session of the Democracy, consequent upon the usual scramble for the empty honor of a nomination. Grant and Colfax will be renominated with scarcely any opposition at Philadelphia, and the platform will be assented to without a wrangle. One day will finish up our work. But Democracy may, particularly if the liquor is good and plenty, stay a week or two, and therefore it shows good sense on the part of Cincinnati tavern-keepers to want them to come. Cincinnati is well up to such matters, and has an abundance of pork, hominy, whisky and—cheek.

IF THE telegraph reports him correctly, Wendell Phillips has not added anything to his reputation as a candid and fair critic, by indulging in such empty epithets as "carpet bagger," as applied to President Grant. We knew long ago that the coolness existing between Mr. Sumner and the President, had more or less chilled the tissues of every Bostonian who parts his hair in the middle, but we were not prepared to see such a man as Phillips blindly following the leadership of the envious Sumner and the erratic Schurz. The very fact that Wendell espouses the cause of such would be leaders, is proof positive to enquiring minds, that it is the wrong and unpopular side. He was never known to be with the masses of the people, and that because he could not delude them.

THE DEMOCRACY are in one of their old fashioned dilemmas again in the matter of selecting a candidate for the Presidency of these United States. They are short of the right sort of timber out of which to carve a leader. That which has been seasoned by long laying in the wood pile will not do, as it is not elastic enough to yield any to the march of events; that which is newly gathered is too green for any practical purposes, so the Democracy are driven into the woods to search for new timber. They have been prowling these eight years past around the wood shop of the Republicans, and their larcenies have all consisted in stealing sticks therefrom, only of use to keep their fire going. Verily they are hard up, and we should not wonder did they accept for their campaign purposes the railroad tie tendered them gratuitously by the *Post*.

WE have not been disposed to talk sentiment about the late James Fisk, nor have we deemed it advisable to draw a veil over his crimes because he is dead; for we think there are sins which no pall can cover, and it is often well for the survivors that the evil that men do should live after them, at least on the pages of the chronicler. But because it is right to hold a bad man's career up as a warning to the world, it is not necessary for an editor to become utterly reckless of good taste and propriety, as the conductor of the *Golden Age* must have done before he permitted his paper, when speaking of Fisk, to say:

"Some surprise has been expressed that Mr. Fisk should have selected for his burial place the top of a bleak hill in Vermont. But if the old theological notions are correct he is in no great danger of taking cold."

And this about a man who was practically about the same as Mr. Tilton is theoretically, as regards the doctrines of free love and free living at least.

THE EFFORTS which have of late been put forth in the interest of the Ohio River Improvement, we are glad to see are about bearing fruit. A committee has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, for the purpose of calling together a convention of those interested, with power to make all needful preparations, and to arrange measures which will insure success. Invitations will be extended by this committee to all the commercial organizations and municipal bodies of the towns and cities bordering on the Ohio, and it is most earnestly hoped that full attention will be given by our prominent men. We promise for the press, our full share in the work, and we trust that this community will not neglect this important matter.

We confess to some little discouragement on the occasion of our last public meeting, on the Ohio River Improvement, but do not despair. Cincinnati is thoroughly in earnest, and has thus far taken the lead. Pittsburgh has a more vital interest in this gigantic scheme, than any other city. Our progress in the future, in a great measure, depends upon it; our ability to hold on to our present position as the leading manufacturing city of the west, depends upon it; our name as a progressive go-ahead people depends upon it, and why should we not take the lead, or at least show some interest in the steps to be taken? Is it possible that our people do not see the advantages to be derived from a thorough work of improving the Ohio river, or seeing it, do they lack the energy or the talents to successfully engage in such an enterprise? We cannot believe it; we know that such is not the fact, and we therefore feel assured that our city will be well represented in the forthcoming convention.

BOLTING.

True to its old instincts, our quondam reform champion lustily announced that Col. Aleck McClure was to be brought out as the "reform" candidate *par excellence*, in the fourth Senatorial district of this State. We further learned on the same authority that the Democrats would not nominate a candidate, but would support the apostate Aleck. Moreover, the public were informed that the irregular candidate, if elected, would support the "general Republican principles," although he would not be bound by a caucus of his fellow Republicans on important political questions. We are now told as follows:

"As was to have been expected from the verbal intimation which he gave to his supporters a few days ago, Col. A. K. McClure has formally accepted the Republican Reform nomination for the Fourth Senatorial District, to fill the existing vacancy. Considerable dissatisfaction is said to be felt concerning the manner in which the proceedings of the regular nominating Convention were conducted, and some of the Republican papers of Philadelphia are outspoken in their condemnation of the means employed to secure the nomination. It is understood that there will be no Democratic candidate in the field, so that, however the contest eventuates, the election of a Republican successor to Mr. Connell is certain."

We ask particular attention to the cunning way the bolt is styled, viz: "the REPUBLICAN REFORM nomination," when if the movement means anything, it means total independence of both parties. Democracy will of course, support M'Clure to a man; not one *good Republican* will do so, because Col. Gray, a perfectly competent and upright citizen, is the nominee of the party, and there is no occasion for a bolt from the regular party organization. We have not seen or heard one word against the character of our candidate, not even from the partizan followers of ex lobby member Aleck, on the contrary all agree that he is well fitted by nature and education to adorn the seat of the lamented Connell. Then why, if such be true, should one, calling himself a Republican, attempt to defeat the candidate of that party, regularly selected as the standard bearer? We scout such fellows; they are not true Republicans; they voluntarily give up all claim to that title when they attempt to disrupt and defeat the party; they are no longer "party men" in any sense in which the term is used or understood, they are, and ought to claim the name of Democrats, or at best Independents. They totally ignore all parties and why call themselves by a party name?

If Col. McClure were known to be pre-eminently superior in intellect and moral character, in force and attainments, to his opponent Col. Gray, then indeed the case might be somewhat different; but no such claim is made, and we are bound to believe this latest bolt is the instigation of disappointed politicians, and in the interest of McClure firstly, and Democracy secondly.

According to the *Commercial* the old story is revamped, viz: that dissatisfaction exists at the manner of making nominations, and the means employed are condemned by those signing the call on McClure. Of course some excuse must be trumped up, it would not do to bolt a good nomination without some attempt at fault finding, and this, being the favorite one with our cotemporary, and those thinking with it, is resorted to Would the discovery have been made by McClure's friends if that gentleman instead of Col. Gray had been selected by the convention, as the Republican candidate? Not a bit of it, the system in that case would have been all right, but having been defeated in obtaining the nomination from the Republicans, he of course, as a political trickster might have been expected to bolt, and accept the "Republican Reform nomination," according to the *Commercial*.

By this same authority in all "Reform" matters, we are told that "however the contest eventuates, the election of a *Republican* successor of Mr. Connell is certain." We cannot agree with our old time opponent on the subject of what constitutes a "true Republican." If Colonel McClure should be elected we should feel that our party through its regular nominee had suffered a humiliating defeat; and notwithstanding its smiling propensities over the result of such "victories," the country would agree with us. We therefore urge our Republican friends to stand by the regular nominee, if he is a worthy man, and repudiate utterly the self made candidate, who would gain support by his false professions of Republicanism.

It is unnecessary at this time to re-argue, that all *reforms* can, and ought to be instituted and consummated within the party, and by its members. It is not necessary to elect a bolting member of the party to secure any needed changes or modes in conducting primary politics. All such delusions are worse than snares to catch votes, they are the dishonest practices of soured and disappointed demagogues, and find for their supporters such weak-kneed Republicans as our neighbor the *Commercial*. Vote for the regular nominee when he is worthy, and in this way we shall secure good men in office, and maintain our grand old party of reform.

FREE TRADE.

A genuine free trader dropped in upon us yesterday, and insisted on his right to reply (?) to our recent tariff article on "Clothing and Labor." For the benefit of our readers we print his letter, as a fair specimen of the school boy arguments, upon which free trade is made to depend. We have not time at present to review "Free Trader's" communication, but promise ourselves that pleasure in a day or two, and in the mean time we ask our tariff friends to read "the other side." Here it is:

PITTSBURGH, 22d Jan.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—In your protection tariff article entitled "Clothing and Labor" published in last Friday's GAZETTE, you hold out the idea that *because* clothing can be purchased in Canada for one-half of the price upon the same quality of goods here, *therefore*, agricultural products are cheaper in the same proportion and the price of labor, consequently but one dollar per day there, while flour and labor are worth the amount here. It is further stated in that article that "free trade will cheapen flour by making more farmers and fewer consumers."

From both of those propositions I ask leave to dissent. For it does not necessarily follow that because clothing is cheap in Canada, and the price of labor low in the same proportion that a reduction of tariffs on imports in the United States, would lower either the price of labor or wheat, to the Canadian figures. It might be shown on the contrary that the low prices of Canadian products and labor are due mainly to the facts 1st, that owing to differences of government and climate, not at all influenced by tariffs the population of Canada is not increased by immigration to any important extent. 2nd, the facilities for reaching market are vastly superior in the United States, owing to the rivers, canals and railways. 3rd, the agricultural products of the United States are so diversified that a large proportion of the wheat and corn of the North and West is consumed by the cattle, cotton, tobacco and sugar producers of the South and Southwest. So that even though we should "all turn farmers" we would not all become mere producers of grain.

One of the most plausible theories of you high tariff men is that protection to home manufactures ensures high wages to employes. But even whilst asserting this beautiful theory, it is the manufacturers who ask for the importation of cheap Coolie labor and cheap laborers of other classes. Again, I would ask if it be true that the american mechanic occupies a position so vastly superior to foreign artisans, why is it that so little skilled labor finds its way to America from across the Atlantic? The emigrants from Europe to America are generally of the laboring class, seeking cheap lands instead of being mechanics seeking employment in workshops. It does not appear that the American mechanic occupies a much better position than mechanics of other countries, except such as are open to them by the absence of *caste* on this side of the Atlantic. Neither can it be shown that the mechanic of New England occupies any better position than the laboring farm hands of the Western and Southern States.

The fact is that no branch of industry can be advantageous to any community or to any country unless it be self sustaining. If the manufacturers of Pennsylvania can exist only by national legislation at the expense of the agricultural interests of nine tenths of this Union, then, evidently, it requires no argument to show that such legislation is both unprofitable and unjust to nine-tenths of the American people.

We all spend a great deal of money for tea and coffee. Why, then, would it not be profitable to put a prohibitory tariff on those articles, so as to compel us to produce them ourselves? Why not say that no person in Pittsburgh shall hereafter be permitted to bring in stoves from Cincinnati or Philadelphia without first paying such a duty as would enhance their cost one hundred per cent.? Why does not the editor of the GAZETTE make his own boots and pants? Simply because he can buy such articles cheaper than he can manufacture them; and if we can import woolen fabrics or railroad iron cheaper than we can manufacture them, why not permit us to do so, without being blackmailed for the privilege?

As a free trader I do not agree that free ports would cheapen our agricultural products, but I do believe they would enhance the value of such articles. Free ports would create a demand for grain in European markets, and would cheapen railroad iron, for instance, which would multiply the number of our railways, thereby increasing our market facilities. With the demand increased, and cost of transportation diminished, and with the prices of all manufactured goods reduced fifty per cent., can there be any doubts as to the ultimate benefits to the country at large? Would the Pennsylvania farmer, who is almost at the sea board, lose or gain if he purchased his clothing, his farming implements and other necessary articles at one-half of present prices, and at the same time had an increased foreign demand for his own productions?

With our ports closed to imports, as they virtually are now, foreigners must look elsewhere than to America for trade. Nations, like individuals, buy most where they can best sell, and if Great Britain is not permitted to sell here, but is offered every inducement by Russia, then the latter country has the advantage of us in trade in that country.

The fact is, the day is not far distant when free intercourse will be understood to be as beneficial between nations as it now is between the different cities of a State, or between the different individuals of the same city And it is equally certain that the foreign demand for grain, limited though it be, is all that keeps our grain and flour up to their present prices. If the demand were increased the prices would, as a matter of course, be higher, and the demand can only be increased by a low tariff or free ports. The primary interests of this country are agricultural, and they should not be taxed for a branch of industry of a secondary character. If you can show that a high tariff on manufactured goods is for the benefit of the United States, you probably will not hesitate to prove the advantage of Corn Laws to Great Britain.

FREE TRADER.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PRINCESS AND THE GOBLIN. By George McDonald. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. Mr. McDonald is a poet, a novelist, and a writer of fairy tales; his more ardent admirers say that as a novelist he excels all predecessors and as a poet is second to none. Without altogether endorsing this, we can nevertheless not deny his right to a place *among* the best and greatest of English writers. The story before us is an exquisite allegory, as delicately and beautifully written as if it were a lyric, instead of a prose, poem. It is vastly entertaining for children, and ought to be food for earnest reflection to their elders. Like everything else of MacDonald's, it is pure and sweet.

THE AMERICAN BARON. By James De Mille. New York: Harper & Bros.; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. This novel, like the Dodge Club, is lively and humorous, and good for passing an hour away entertainingly. But there is nothing very original in it, there are no new delineations of character and no fine descriptions. We find the villainous Italian Count, the drawling, languishing Englishman, and the rude, vulgar, unconventional Yankee, with whom all readers of commonplace fiction are familiar, (and who other people never heard of) Mr. De Mille's American has been slightly modified, apparently through John Hay's influence, as he is a rough, unconventional boor, who is made the nominal hero of the book because he is brave or fearless. The best scene, the only really good scene, is the interview between Minnie and the American parson, which is certainly very funny indeed.

THE NEW VIEW OF HELL. By B. F. Barrett Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. Persons who have read the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, especially the one called Heaven and Hell, need not read this little work, which endeavors to put in a more popular form the doctrines of this great Swedish seer concerning the place of future punishment. But persons who are not familiar with the writings of Swedenborg will be sure to find much that is novel and probably much that is instructive and comforting in this volume. It is not inappropriate to remark here that few men have been so misunderstood, and few creeds so misrepresented, as Swedenborg and the New Church doctrines, and it can do no man any harm to read this, or some other volume, which will tell what is believed by some of the best of his fellow-men.

THE WONDERS OF VEGETATION—From the French of Fulgence Marion, edited and enlarged by Scheele De Vere, D. D., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.; Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. and R. S. Davis & Co. This is another volume of the beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated Library of Wonders, which contains so much that is useful and valuable and necessary to know, told in such a fascinating manner that as we read we feel that we have been placed at last upon the royal road to knowledge. This volume takes us among the forests and flora of the temperate and the tropic zones; it explains to us the beauties and the mysteries of oaks and palms, milk, caoutchouc, banyan and upas trees, ferns, mandrakes and mangroves, and orchids and seaweeds. It is a handbook of the marvels of the plant world.

BLADE O' GRASS. By R. L. Farjeon. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. This is as powerful an appeal in behalf of downtrodden and degraded childhood as was Ginx's Baby, but Blade o' Grass is written in a more entertaining style. It is a novel, an essay, a stirring appeal to humanity, and a sad picture of real life all combined in one. Mr. Farjeon is a new writer, but he is a strong one, and his books were written to last. We cannot, as some critics do, call him Dickens's successor, because he resembles that novelist in but one particular, and in that he surpasses him; but we believe that we detect in him the germs of a greatness equal to that of the author of David Copperfield.

THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER—By Sophie May. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. This, we believe, is the author's first attempt at writing for older folks than those who enjoyed the "Prudy Stories," and we sincerely hope it will not be her last. The Doctor's Daughter is a fresh, pure, bright humorous book, full of pleasant things. We have read it, and can cheerfully recommend it as we did Little Women when it first came out, and we think it will give almost as much satisfaction as does that pearl of books.

CHARACTER.—By Samuel Smiles; New York, Harper & Brothers; Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess. Any one who liked "Self Help" by this author, will be sure to like this; for our part, we find it very excellent English and somewhat dull, yet it is not fair to say that Mr. Smiles is one of the most popular English writers, his books selling in England more largely than those of almost any one else.

BALLADS OF GOOD DEEDS.—By Henry Abbey; New York, D. Appleton & Co.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co. This is a collection of poems which are neither very good, very bad nor very indifferent. They were written at first for some of our best magazines and are very pleasant reading, but ephemeral. The book is neatly printed and bound.

BIVOUAC AND BATTLE—By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. A book full of adventure and excitement, and like the other books of the author, who, we venture to suggest, writes too much to write his best.

THE SOPHOMORES OF REDCLIFFE—By Elijah Kellogg. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. A good book for boys. Such as Mr. Kellogg never fails to write.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

The magazines for this month show little or no falling off from those of January, when it was reasonable to suppose each one put its best side foremost. *Scribner's* is as bulky and as pleasant as usual, full of good things and neat engravings, all of which are so excellent that none seem to demand especial mention. *The Galaxy* has a portrait of Ruskin this month, but otherwise it is quite as good as usual. 'My Life on the Plains," by General Custer, and "The Blessing of Sudden Death," by J. H. Browne, are the most remarkable articles. Eli Perkins assumes command of the Club-Room, which is good for the club-room, but rather severe on Eli. *The Atlantic* is just as superb as it was last month, with the "Poet at the Breakfast Table," "Septimius Felton," "Student Life of Jefferson," and the "Echo Club." Besides, there is a remarkable "Norse Saw" by Boyesen, and a number of other articles. It would be very hard to make a better magazine than the *Atlantic*. *Lippincott* is signalized by the first chapters of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," a new novel by William Black, the author of Kilmenny and a Daughter of Heth. Whymper continues to scramble among the Alps. Then there is a singular poem by Howard Glyndon, who is among the most promising of our rising poets, and a number of other things by way of very pleasant padding.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, Philadelphia, Henry C. Lea. This very valuable, we might say *invaluable* Quarterly established, long ago, the high standard from which it never descends. The January number is, as usual, filled with memoirs of new medical or anatomical books, professional intelligence, and a quarterly summary of the improvements and discoveries in the medical sciences.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER, for January has a new cover which is very handsome, and new publishers, who have yet to prove that they are capable of making as fine a magazine as Western & Co., did. A large number of interesting scientific, mechanical and artistic subjects are treated in this number, which, both in regard to articles and illustrations, does great credit to its new publishers, "The Engineer's and Manufacturers Publishing Company.

The January number of *Good Words* is a most excellent one, containing the first chapters of new novels by Anthony Trollope and Mrs. Oliphant, poems by Mac Donald, Buchanan, Dr. Monsell and Dr. McLeod, which latter is set to music by Arthur Sullivan. There are suggestive hints for essays by that most delightful of English Essayists, Arthur Helps, there is the first of a series of articles upon Town Geology, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, and the first of a series of sermons preached before the Queen at Balmoral. There are other articles in this rich magazine, but we have no room to even mention them. Articles from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone are promised during the present year.

FROM OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE agitation for granting increased educational privileges to women continues in Great Britain, and particularly in Scotland, with some definite results. What is asked by the advocates of change would not be designated by themselves, we presume, as "privileges," but rather as "rights." They seek, if we understand them, to abolish distinctions of sex so far as eligibility goes for admission to institutions of learning or professional schools. Their demands go even further, and extend to claiming a share in the endowments of these institutions in behalf of the weaker sex. Women have been admitted at Cambridge to what are called the middle class of examinations, and these have proved useful, it is said, in two ways; first, as testing the results of the education that women are at present able to obtain; and, second, as enabling women engaged in teaching to procure certificates, if deserved, of unquestionable value. The Ladies' College, which was founded some time ago at Hitchin, is to be forthwith removed to the neighborhood of Cambridge—a highly significant fact, pointing, as it does, to the hope of future incorporation with the University. A scheme of lectures for ladies had been previously arranged by residents of the University, and a lady of known culture had opened a house which has been styled "a kind of college in embryo," to which a number of female students have already repaired. It is not improbable that these various experiments may be brought into concerted action, and finally, in some way, into regular connection with the University itself.

THE New York *Standard* publishes an account of a juvenile entertainment which recently occurred in a fashionable quarter of Brooklyn, which gives one a vivid idea of the rate at which Young America is progressing—at least in New York and vicinity. It was a full-dress party of misses and young gentlemen between the ages of five and ten years. About one hundred guests were present, and it is stated that the hostess, a young lady of ten summers, received them with ease and self-possession of a matron of forty. The dresses, it is said, consisted of white, pink, yellow and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzled, puffed, powdered, and adorned with flowers. White kid gloves were generally worn, and the only thing said to be lacking in the representation of an adult party was the enamel with which some of the female devotees of fashion ornament themselves. Paint and powder were freely used, but little failed to attract much attention with her powdered hair and dazzling costume. She wore a pair of diamond ear-rings, a gold chain, and locket studded with diamonds, while upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship. In regard to these she triumphantly remarked to her admirers: "There's no sham about these; they're the real thing," which her auditors were quite willing to believe. Another little one, seven years of age, was decked out in rose-colored silk at $7 a yard, point applique, flowers, a galaxy of diamonds and other expensive jewelry, including a gold belt, the buckle of which was studded with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendant on the forehead sparkled a *solitaire* of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultingly, that the price of her child's outfit for that evening was $5,000.

THE Walla Walla, Washington Territory, *Statesman*, of December 30th, contains the subjoined intelligence. From all parts of the valley we hear of the loss of stock. On the lower Walla Walla a number of head have died, not so much from starvation as from exposure. Across in Umatilla county, we have the report of the loss of 900 head of sheep, all from exposure, there being an abundance of feed. In another quarter we hear of the loss of 500 head of sheep from the same cause. All along the roads leading out from sheep towns are reported as dead and dying, and in all cases their condition is attributed to exposure and lack of feed. As it is, the loss, as far as heard from, may be computed as follows: Cattle, 500; sheep, 1,400. These figures we are quite sure cover the total loss, and possibly are in excess. Should the snow lay on the ground any considerable time, we may expect to see very material additions to these figures. In the Union Flat country it is expected that the loss of stock will be very great. A large number of settlers went in there late in the fall, taking with them large bands of stock, the greater portion in poor condition, and without any feed put up. The mortality among these must be very great. Many of these settlers, too, are ill-y provided with shelter and so from that quarter we may look for sad reports.

THE Buenos Ayres *Standard* of 30th November gives further intelligence than that reported by telegraph of the late disastrous earthquakes at Salta. On the 22d of October, at eleven o'clock P. M., when most of the inhabitants of the doomed town of Oran had retired to their houses, the first shock was felt. The greatest terror at once prevailed, and the people rushed madly into the streets; few had gone to bed, as for hours before a dull, rumbling noise had been heard in the distance, and all feared that it portended some unusual catastrophe. The shocks continued at intervals for nearly nine hours, during which time forty distinct movements of the earth were felt. The pavement of the streets were split open—now here, now there—and the houses fell in confused heaps of ruins. There is only one death to record, that of Sr. Reyes, and some contusions to other persons. Most of the inhabitants rushed out to the camp after the first shock, and to save their lives, but the town of Oran may be considered as totally destroyed. Oran is, or rather was, a small place on the Vermejo, close to the borders of Bolivia, within which, indeed, it is placed by some authorities, the boundaries of the South American republics being extremely unsettled. The chief trade was with Bolivia, and the land about the town is beautifully laid out and watered. The chief produce is cocoa.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: Mr. Greeley is wholly bent just now on scalping "those Custom House fellows," but he still finds a little time to devote to temperance. He has hastily read the new Illinois law, and, while he persists in preferring his first love, the Maine law, he thinks our law will answer. He even goes so far as to wish New York would try it. Apropos to this *Tribune* indorsement, we may add that the paper edited by Mr. Greeley's special friend, Carl Schurz, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, says that the passage of this law will cost the Republican party of Illinois fifty thousand votes. The wish is parent to the thought. So far from that the bill was not in any sense a party measure. It had not been under discussion in advance by the organs of either party, and although the General Assembly was Republican, the bill had a Democratic origin. Senator Reddick being its father. There was nothing partisan in the vote, and all the more respectable journals of both parties unite in its cordial indorsement.

HOME AND HEALTH.

When disease of any kind invades the family circle it brings unhappiness and pain.

In the words home and health are embodied sentiments of the highest concern to all who wish the greatest degree of enjoyment which this world affords. We have seen many a pale and sickly girl fading away as the frost melts before the kiss of the sunbeam; the pallor indicative of waning health may be seen spreading its touch of decay over her once beaming face; now comes the cough, the wasting of flesh, the tremulous walks, the sunken eye, the expectoration of blood or matter which rolls out that the lungs are failing in their office. Now is the time to take a remedy, such an one as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which will not only improve the blood and add to its plastic power but will aid the lymphatic and eliminating organs to remove from the system the lurking poisons which taint and vitiate the blood. It is all right to wrap up in flannels and protect the feet with shoes impervious to the wet and slush of winter; but when the cough comes, the fevered glow of the face, the quickened movement of the heart, you may well know that something more is needed to preserve the animal organism from wreck and ultimate ruin. It is useless to cry out when all the avenues of life have been forced, and when function after function has surrendered to the enemy. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is the remedy that will cure Consumption as well as remove that cachectic state of the system upon which it depends. Send for pamphlet. Sold at $1.50 per bottle, or four for $5. Lung examinations every day except Sunday and Tuesday, at 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

SUCH A FILTHY

And profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the nose are ulcerated and diseased, draining from them the putrid corruption. It is an outlet for its impurities. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs and inhalants, and you make an outlet into the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to correct the system by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and imprudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevents a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible; as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and in all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of fortifying the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, uncenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby *forewarned* against their tricks of trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:46

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja13

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19

SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks and Fancy Goods,
REDUCED IN PRICE.
Persons desiring anything in the above goods will do well to give us a call, as we have made a considerable reduction in prices.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
ja13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets,
VERY CHEAP.
At $1 25, White Bed Quilts, extra large size.
At 22c., 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.
At 12½c. New Styles Plaid Ginghams, an extra bargain.
At 6½c., Lilac Prints, Fast Colors.
At 6½c., Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors.
At 10c., all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a superior bargain.
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ALL WIDTHS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

THE PLACE FOR
Gentlemen.
LET EVERY ONE READ!
When you want to complete your toilet visit the
Gents' Furnishing Department
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
AT
New Retail Stores,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
We have just opened a large and complete assortment of
Morrison's Star Shirts,
In every grade, with single and 1 inch plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.
We have also all the Latest Styles of
NECK WEAR.
Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, at $1.50 per pair.
UNDERWEAR
In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.
SUSPENDERS.
Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.
Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.
Handkerchiefs
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs. Silk Handkerchiefs.
Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.
Negligee Shirts.
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Traveling Satchels and Railroad Bags.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
☞ Open on Saturday Evening till 8½ o'clock.
Please Remember the Place,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
ja17

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st,
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, B. BECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30. ai
21 Smithfield Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE
IS OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Shawls and Dress Goods.
Long and Square
Broche Shawls,
Long and Square
Black Thibet Shawls,
Striped and Plaid
WOOLEN SHAWLS
Black Silks,
Black Silks,
Plain Colored Silks,
At 69c., Japanese Silks,
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins,
Silk Epinglines—all colors,
Black Velour Reps,
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas.
A COMPLETE STOCK AT
The Lowest Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja30 TTHS
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:24
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no20:f19

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	111	111
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109¾	110¾
Currency 6's	119½	119½
Gold	109¼	109¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	98
Do Scrip	94	93
Erie	22¾	23¾
Reading	47¼	47¼
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	87	87
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Chicago & N W	74¾	78¾
Do Preferred	90	90
St. Paul, Common	55¾	55¾
Do, Preferred	82¾	82¾
Wabash	39¾	39¾
Union Pacific	36¾	38
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	47¾
Toledo & Wabash	48¾	48¾
West. Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Adams Express	91¾	91¾
Merchants' Union	64¾	64¾
Wells, Fargo	57½	58
American Express	60¾	60¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	96¾	96¾
Reading R. R.	97	97
Camden & Amboy	132½	132½
Lehigh Navigation	40	40
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	46	46
Central Transportation	40	39¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Pittsburgh City 6's	73	73
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	111¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cr. Pacifics	—

NEW YORK, January 22, 1872.

Gold dull at 109@109¼. Loans from 3 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearances 25,500,00. Governments quiet and firm. Stocks were strong until about two o'clock, when the market became weak on the report that a prominent savings bank had suspended. The bank named by the report is one of the strongest in the city, and the report was undoubtedly started simply for speculative purposes; at the close the market reacted, and was firm at about opening prices. Union Pacific was unsteady; Central closed at 82@83; Incomes 87½@88; Private cables from London state that over $6,000,0 0 of Northern Pacific 7-30 bonds were sold during the first five days of the introduction of a loan. Money easy, but a little more active at 6@7. Prime bonds dull but firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 115½; 5-20s '62, 110¾; do '64, 111¾; new 5-20s, 111; do '67 112¾; do '68 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency sixes, 119½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 90¾; Tennessee, old, 97; do new, 97; Virginia, new, 59; do old, 49; North Carolina, old, 33; do new 25; do special tax, 9; Missouri, 92; Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express co., 91¾; Wells-Fargo, 58; American Express, 60¾; Merchants' Union, 64¾; United States do, 62¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie 23¾; do preferred 66; Harlem, 126; do preferred 135; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 87½; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern, 74¾; do preferred 93¾; Rock Island 110¾; New Jersey Central 111¾; Northern Pacific 55¾; do preferred 82; Wabash 74; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 121; do preferred 122½; Ohio and Mississippi, 48¾; C. C. & C. 89; Burlington and Quincy, 140; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 325½; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union, 93¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—The receipts during the past week were comparatively light, but the supply is liberal, considerably in excess of present requirements, and, while the market is a little slow, prices are without quotable change. Sales at $3.00@3.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice. However, dealers are not pressing sales, as they regard good sound fruit as being safe to hold until wanted.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and no improvement can now be expected, as the best part of the season is over. We continue to quote at 4 cts per lb and $8 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and, with no improvement in the demand, the market is weak and largely overstocked, and prices are barely maintained, 20@22 for good to strictly prime rolls, and 12@15 for common to medium. The stock of butter is unusually large for the season, not only here, but at the seaboard also—hence there is no inquiry for shipment.

BROOM CORN—Continues very quiet, but holders are hoping for early improvement in the demand; we continue to quote nominally at 7½@8 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Sales at $2.30@2.40 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CIDER—Sales at $8@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of choice at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CHEESE—The demand is reported rather better, but there is no change to make in quotations; 15@15½ for Goshen, 14@14½ for Factory, and 13@13½ for Dairy.

CONCENTRATD LYE—The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. quotes at $6 per case.

CARBON OILS—Continues quiet but there is no change in prices; standard brands, 21 cts in car load lots—usual advance over this quotation for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10¾ for halves and 8@8¾ for mixed; 7@7¾, for quarters; 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 20@23; unpitted, dull at 6@8. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; 5¾@6 cts per lb.

EGGS—Continue quiet and unchanged; sales of fresh at 30@36. Pickled, 25@30. Receipts fair, supply fully up to the demand, and lower prices are indicated ere long.

FLOUR—The markets, both east and west, continue dull and weak, and, as the export demand is light, the tendency, if anything, is toward lower prices. The rumors that the winter wheat crop has been injured by the hard freezing weather, seems to have little or no influence, and, then again, the reports of the stock of wheat being comparatively small, are taken with considerable allowance. While it is not probable that there will be much, if any, decline in prices, it is not likely, on the other hand, judging from present indications, that there will be any advance. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, from store, at $7@7.50 for common to good spring extras; $7.50 for choice Minnesota, Baker and four and $7.25@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Country brands of red winter wheat, in first hands, $6.50@6.75. Rye Four, in small lots, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@75 to the trade and 78@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 40@60 cts, as to quality and lot.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light and with a good milling demand, the market is steady though unchanged; sales at $1.40@1.48 for fair to prime red; $1.50 for amber and $1.52@1.55 for white. While wheat is low, here, as compared with Cleveland and Cincinnati, it is high enough whea we look to the west and will scarcely bear shipping at present quotations. Corn continues dull with considerable inquiry and the receipts and offerings are light; sales, by the car load at 42@ 48 cts, as to color and condition. The few cargoes of car Corn have fallen off somewhat within the past week and while the offerings are not so large the supply is fully up to the demand, which is mostly for small lots; quotations for both car and shelled, may be fairly given at 60@62 cts by the bushel. Ear continues very scarce and it is wanted; may be quoted in the absence of sales, at 90@95. There is as yet no improvement in Oats, and we continue very scarce and it is wanted; may be quoted in the absence of sales, at 90@95. There is as yet no improvement in Oats, and we continue there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. However, as the brewers have been out of the market for some time past, it is probable that they will be obliged to commence buying again soon.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The week closed on the strongest market known this year or last, and forced the wholesale trade into an advance of 1c per lb. over previous rates, which does no more than cover the cost of the bean when laid down at the present purchasing prices from the importing trade. Roasted Rios are now selling, in the wholesale way, at 23c per lb. and a few figures will plainly show that this price is in favor of buyers, who should take advantage of the market and make liberal purchases to secure themselves against higher prices whice will surely obtain. The cost of good Rio on the seaboard is 22¾c for gold, 25cts for currency and 2½c for duty. The expenses and loss in waiting at least 5 c

Total 28¾c

—¾c per lb. more than our quotations. Invoices of prime and fancy Rio cannot now be laid down under 24 and 25c per lb. and the indications are that values will enlarge before the close of the week. Java coffee has been relatively lower than Rio all along, but if the late online dispatch from London, January 19, that he relied on, viz: That "direct advices from Baitavia report heavy floods in the Island of Java, which have done considerable damage to the crops"—an advance in this description must soon be felt. Maricaibo 2c up, while all other mild coffees are held with firmness. Stock of Rio in the United States in first hands, 180,000 bags. Sugar—New Orleans grocers is selling at the point of purchase as it loss to the planters, but no one seems to have an opinion as to the future. A telegraphic dispatch from Havana dated the 19th inst., says that "notwithstanding, the decline in the price of sugar in the London market there is an active demand here (there) at advanced prices." The cost of production in the Island of Cuba has been materially enhanced this year, in consequence, of guards of soldiers being required, at considerable expense, to preserve the plantations from the ravages of banditti and disorder which is always the result of interctine troubles If, therefore, sugar is selling at less cost than it can be produced in Louisiana, and the cost is the largest producing island from whence we draw our heaviest supplies is increased over former years, we can see no good reason why sugar is not safe property at the ruling figures of the day. Certainly prime and choice grades of dry and crop ground sugars are cheap at our quotations, and will hardly be lower until the new crops make their appearance, in quantities, in March and April. Refined sugar scarce and prices firm. Molasses—New Orleans Molasses higher with a fair supply of prime and choice on the market. Syrups steady.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Extra C, Yellow, 12¼; Coffee, 12¼; Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10½; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10½; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, 60; Prime, 55; Good, 51; Fair, 22@33½; Java, 32@50. Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28 Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Syrup, 70. Turner's, 65. Terre Haute, 70; 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Good, 9; Fair, 8½. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, 75@1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 per bbl in a jobbing way.

HAY—The market continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, but there is no quotable change to effect sales; quotations $20@25 per ton, according to quality. The future of the market depends upon the receipts to be had from the west, which suspended no improvement can be expected; but once it is, the market will no doubt do better.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted at 85 cts to the trade, and 88@90 in a jobbing way.

LARD—Sales in a jobbing way, 9½@9¾ per lb; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way from store, at $22@25 per ton for Bran and $24@27 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Old Meal.

ONIONS—Demand fair and the supply somewhat reduced, but there is no change in prices, sales at $2@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales at 45@50 cts per bushel.

Chickens, 12@13; Turkeys, 14@16, Geese, almost unsaleable.

PROVISIONS—The market continues very quiet and there is not much prospect of an early improvement; small sales in store at 7@8 cts per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 12 13. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15.00. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and tin buckets, 10@10¾.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN —@@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues very quiet, but a slowly improvement in the demand is anticipated; we continue to quote nominally at $7@7.50. Timothy Seed, $2@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Rothchilds & Z., Chicago	3	cars
M. Mack & Bro., Chicago	1	car
J. Needy, Chicago	1	car
L. Shamberg, Chicago	1	car
L. Shamberg, Chicago	1	car
M. Krause, Chicago	1	car
M. Krause, Chicago	1	car
P. Hartman, Chicago	1	car
M. Varner, Chicago	2	cars
Mack & Bro., Chicago	1	car
S. Traurman, Chicago	2	cars
Marks & Bro., Crestline	3	cars
Rothschild & Z., Xenia	2	cars
Rothchilds & Z., Xenia	2	cars
Geo. Stutts, De Graff	1	car
Sherry & Brown, Crestline	1	car
W. C. Mabolm, Newark	1	car
Miller & H., Newark	1	car
Jas. H. Miller, Newark	2	cars
Needy & Bro., Newark	2	cars
B. Hershey, Orrville	1	car
J. Marling, Orrville	1	car
M. Weil & Co., Lakeville	1	car
W. Wentz, Canton	2	cars
Jacob Shanberg	1	car
Fairview O W accounl A Heltz	1	car
Total	42	cars

HOGS.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville 1 car

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was liberal, footing up something like about nine hundred. There were 42 cars from the west, 17 of which were from Chicago, and one load from East Liberty; this, calculating 18 to the car, would make 774 head; add to this about 120 driven in from the adjoining country, and we have in all 894 head, which, ordinarily, is considered a good supply. The general tone of the market was not as good as that of last week, though, after all, taking the quality into consideration, there was not, that we could discover, much difference in prices. However, trade was very sluggish at the close, and, as the offerings were mainly "tail ends," the tops having been picked up early in the day, it is possible, and even probable, that concessions were made in many instances to effect sales, as dealers did not want to have any of this kind left over. The best butchers stock sold at 6@6¼, with some few at 6¼@6¾; medium to good at 6@6¼, and fair to common at 5@5¾. Stock steers, of which there was a fair supply, were sold at from 3½ to 4¾, and stags and bulls at from 3 to 5 cts.

Some of the butchers are complaining of hard times, but that they are not dispos.- ing of as much meat as usual at this season of the year, and they attribute it, in part, to the fact that many of our people bought pork when it was cheap and salted it, and that, in consequence, they are not now buying as much fresh meat as they would be otherwise, and there is considerable force in this.

Below will be found a detailed report of the sales:

Jacob Shanberg reports 26 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¼@6 cts.

Isaac McAllister reports 31 head of mixed western stock at 4½@6 cts.

Holmes, L & Co., 16 from Washington Co. and 40 from Ohio, sold at 4@5¾.

Norris & McMillan sold 9 head of Washington Co. cows and steers at 5@6.40—one extra bullock weighing 1,855 lbs, at 6¾.

Orr & Williams report 21 head of St. Louis steers, weighing 1,050 to 1,700 lbs, at 5@5¾.

Sadler, Hasking & Co. sold 36 mixed Beaver Co. stock, for T. G. Dalzell, at 4@5¾; one load from Licking Co, Ohio, for Holler, at 5¾@6; one load, for Cherry Bro. from Logan Co, Ohio, at 3¾@5—rough, mixed stock; 24 hogs at 4.35—also rough.

Rodgers & Zeigler, two loads from Chicago at 5¾@6¾—they say the market is hard.

S Marks & Bro. sold 39 head of good stockers at 4¾; 74 head of fat cattle, from Ohio and Chicago, at 6¾@7¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 12 stockers at 4¾; 54 head of fat cattle.

S Lowenstein, 18 head of Ohio steers at 4¾ @5¾.

S Vanvoorhis, 12 head of Washington Co. steers at 5¾@6 cts.

S Traurman reports 46 head, from Ohio and Chicago, mixed stock, at 5¾@7.

Neeley & Fairley report 11 head of common to fair Armstrong Co. steers at 3½@5¾.

Jacob Needy reports 2 loads from Ohio at 4¾@6; one load from Chicago at 6@7.

R Bradley sold two cows and one steer at 5¾; 2 unsold.

Keefer & Beyer report 2 loads from Chicago and one car from Ohio, mostly good, at 5¾@ 7 cts.

Henry Nagle sold one fresh cow at $44; one steer at 5 cts per lb; 8 hogs at 4¾.

Hazlewood & Backofen received 27 head of common to medium Ohio stock at 5¾@6 cts.

W C Manolm sold one extra 5 year old steer, weighing 2,280 lbs here, to Peter Fairley, at 9 cts. Fed by Steve Gill, of Licking Co., Ohio, and took the 1st premium at the Licking Co. Fair. Some of the butchers pronounced him the finest bullock they ever saw.

W Werge wholesaled to Greenwald & Kahn 17 head of Ohio steers, averaging 1,067 lbs at 5¾ cts; 3 fresh cows at $65—one at $30.

R McCaslin sold 8 head of Lawrence Co. stock—2 at 4¾ and 6 at 5 cts.

M Krsus reports 18 from Washington Co, and two cars from Chicago at 5@6¾.

Smith & Moonshine report 12 Washington Co. steers at 5.37½@6.45.

M Varner reports two loads of mixed western stock, from Chicago, at 4¾@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep on sale to-day was larger than it has been for several weeks preceding, footing up close on to 500 head; some dealers reported trade slow, but, taking everything into consideration, the market was fair—all that could be expected, and it is certain that there was no decline in prices. Prime to extra 7@7¾ cts per lb; medium to good 6@6¾; common to fair, 5@5¾. It is proper to note that butchers are buying very sparingly, and it is not strange, as sheep are higher than cattle, which we hear more than hoof, and furthermore, there is but little prospect of any immediate decline, as farmers are reported as being indisposed to sell selling even at present prices. At the present time there is but little money in handling this class of stock for either butchers or dealers, as the margin accounts for the very limited offerings and demand.

J W Stewart reports having retailed 95 head of fair to extra at 6@7¾.

R McCaslin sold 90 head of mixed Lawrence Co. stock at 6¾ per head.

R Bradley sold 48 head of good Washington Co. stock at 6¾; 59 head scalawags at $2.50.

Joseph Steakley sold 100 head of good corn wooled sheep averaging about 85 lbs at $4 per head.

Fred Hector reports 87 head of mixed coarse and fine wooled sheep from Holmes Co., Ohio weighing 101 lbs, at 7 cts.

Wm Wernitz sold 47 prime fine wooled sheep averaging 114 lbs at 7 cts.

M Humes sold 47 head of mixed sheep at an average of 6 cts.

T G Dalzell sold 47 head of very common sheep at $2.60 per head—$2 over.

HOGS.

Trade in this class of stock was fair to-day; rather better than it has been for regular dealers, as the number in the hands of outsiders was comparatively light, and was but few; as compared with last week, prices are unchanged; ranging from 4¾ to 5¾ cts, gross in a retailing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1872.

Refined is firmer and January, as compared with Saturday is higher, having sold to-day at 22¾. February steady at 22¾ for 1st and 22¾ for last half; March, 23. Crude reported weaker but without quotable change, $3.87@ 3.90 at Parker; we can report a sale of 8 cars at $3.87¾. The production, in the what is termed the Parker district, is set down at 2,500 barrels per day, at Scioto over the past week. It is said that for some weeks past about two-thirds of the product has been taken for shipment, thus the accumulation of something over 1,200 bbls per day.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Keystone O W, account Bushnell	154
Eagle O W, account B S Duncan	154
Crystal O W, account T Hackett	246
Sterling O W, account T Hackett	318
Eagle O W, account Thos King	540
Nonpareil O W, account T Hackett	444
Reliance O W, account Geo Fraser	352
Keystone O W account J Bushnell	151
Brilliant O W account J T Cash	536
Fairview O W account A Heltz	185
Total	3,244

SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. January 20.

John Spear & Co., 216 bbls refined oil to Warfield, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 100 bbls refined oil to Warting, King & Co. Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 117 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 200 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

McKelvey & Co. 210 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 723 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 156 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Forsgth Bro 400 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 124 bbls ref oil to N Y C & H R R, New York.

Total 2,565 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Ely & Co. 50 bbls refined oil to P A Davis, Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 51 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Total 101 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co, oil		Wharton Bro, ore	2
Wilson, G & Co., o	1	M'Knight, P & Co, o	3
Smith B, Iry. Co., ore	1	Kloman, A & Co, ore	2
Graff, B & Co., met	1	Spang, C & Co, met	3
Bryan & C, ore	2		
Total	24		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Coleman, R & Co, ore	4
Nimick & Co, metal	21
Page & Co, ore	2
J Painter & Son, m	7
Pgh Fge & I Co, ore	2
Graff, B & Co, metal	8
Lewis, B & D, metal	3
J Wood & Co, metal	5
Shoen S & Co, ore	3
J. A. Caughey ore	1
Total	71

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & P metal	2
Total	2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J A Caughey metal	8
Nimick & Co. metal	3
Graff, B & Co. metal	8
J Moorhead metal	6
Total	25

WEST PENNA. R. R.

Spang, C & Co. metal	1
PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.	
Hallman & H, metal	2
Bryce, McC & Co, m	1
Total	3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton firm; middling upland 22½c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western and State $5.25@6.15; common to good extra $6.65@7.35; white wheat western extra $7.30@7.80; Ohio extra $6.70@9.50. Rye flour dull; $4.10@5.20. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey active and firmer; 92c. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring in store $1.42½@1.43; No. 1 do $1.56@1.57; winter red western $1.58 @1.63; amber $1.66@1.70. Rye unchanged, firmly held and unchanged. Barley quiet and firm in fair request; new western mixed afloat 70@72c; common old western mixed in store 67½c. Oats dull and heavy; No 2 white 47½c; No 2 mixed 46c. Rye firm; No 2 nominal 90c. Barley dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 85@ 95c. Eggs in buyers favor at 40@43c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 19¼@21¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 45@50c. Rice steady; 8@8½c. Crude petroleum 19½@19½c; refined 23¾c. Pork quiet; mess $15.37½@14.50; prime $12.50@13. Beef quiet and firmer; prime mess $14.00; mess May $14.75. Beef steady; mess $9@11c; extra $11@13; hams quiet at 13@15c. Cut meats steady; shoulders 6¾c; hams 8¾@9¾c; middles a shade firmer; long clear 7¾c. Hogs steady at $5.30@5.62. Lard firmer; prime steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 9¾@ 9¾c. Butter quiet; western 11@25c; State 22@30c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Weather good but markets weakening under larger arrivals; freights are elected to advance soon and drovers rush in lots of poor stock. Beeves today—148 cars at Communipaw; 150 at One Hundredth street and 41 at Weehawk making 8,100 for the week. The large proportion of thin stock causes a decline of 1c on those offered; extra sold at 8c; fair to good at 7c; others were sold; very few of best at 13c; prime at 12 @12¾c; fair at 11c, and hard lots at 8@9c, averaging scarcely 7c. Cows—car load of choice sold at 7c; 2 cars Texans fair 6@6½c; 56 lbs pr. cwt; 2 cars little Illinois 9½c; 11 cars 6¾ cwt 9¾@10c; 6 cars 7¼ cwt 10½@10¾; 2 cars 8¾ cwt 13c. Sheep: receipts to-day 8,400 head, completing 26,900 for the week; market steady but not strong; 6¾@7¾c for most lots; 3 cars Indiana of 85 lbs at 6¾c; 6 cars Illinois of 90 lbs at 7¼c; 2 cars Ohio of 100 lbs at 8c; 1 car of 120 lbs at 8½c; 1 car of 70 lbs at 8¼c. Hogs: receipts to-day 8,800 head, making 3,300 and 6,900 dressed for the week; market not strong at 5¾@5¾c for most lots; 2 cars prime Ohio of 160 lbs sold at 5 1-16c; city dressed are worth 5¾@6½c; western dressed 5¾@5¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The advance in prices has checked the demand somewhat, and we have but to note a moderate inquiry at the established advance. We quote Atlantic A's at 14c; Forestdale, 13½c; Gold Medal 14c; Masonville 17¾c; Monadnock 8-4 bleached sheetings 27½c; do 9-4 do 32½c; do 10-4 do 37½c; Pocasset A's, 15½c; Utica 12c; Sprague's fancy prints 11@11½c; Pacific Mills do 11½c and Arnold 10c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Flour dull but unchanged, except for low grades of extras and spring superfines, which are weaker and buyers refuse to purchase, except from necessity. Wheat unchanged: No. 1 spring $1.27; No. 2 $1.23¾; No. 3 $1.12¾; rejected $1.05; seller February $1.23¾; seller last half of month $1.24¾; seller March, $1.25¾. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 39¾c; rejected 38c; seller February 40@40½c; seller March 40¾@41c. Oats dull and shade lower; No. 2 32¾c; rejected 29c; seller February 33½c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1 and No. 2 at 60¾@62c. Barley dull and shade lower; No. 2 fall 61¾c; No. 3 48@52c. Pork opened firm but closed dull at $13.75; seller February $12.85@13.20c; seller March $13.12½. Lard firm at $8.62½; seller February $8.70@8.75. Hams in pickle 8@8¼c. Green meats quiet and firm; hams 6@8¾c; shoulders 4½c; rough sides 5c; short rib 5½c; short clear 5¾c. Boxed shoulders steady; hams and sides 5¾@6c; long clear 6¾; shoulders 4c. Hogs closed dull with buyers holding off; range $4.10@4.60, dressed in good demand at $4.87. Whisky quiet at 87c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 22. Cotton quiet at 20¾@21c. Flour quiet; fall super $3.50@3.75; X $3.80@3.25; XX $3.90@6.05. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No 2 on track $1.36; No 3 red fall $1.33@1.34. Corn low and easier; No 2 on track 39@42c; do in elevator 40c; mixed, sacked, 36c. Oats dull at 30c; in elevator, 29½c; choice white, sacked, 32c. Rye nominally unchanged. Rye lower; No 2 on track and in elevator 75@78c. Whisky 87½c. Pork dull; jobbing and order lots $12.75 @13. Dry salt meats: only small orders filled at 6@6¼@6¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¾@7¾; clear 7¾c. Lard firmer at 8½@8¾c cash; 8¾c seller February. Hogs quiet at $4.75@4.80; some fancy lots at $4.75. Cured meats unchanged. Eggs dull and declined at 24@26c. Pork buoyant but unsettled; sales at $13, but new held at $13.25. Lard unsettled; buyers at 8½@8¾c for steam and kettle; sales at steam at 8c, buyer March. Bulk meats active and advanced to fill contracts; sales at 5¾@6¾c; 6¾c cash held 7¼c. Bacon active and advanced as regards side, clear rib and clear; shoulders 6¾c; sides sold at 7¾@7¾c cash, and 7¾@7¾c. Hogs advanced to $4.90@4.70. Whisky firm at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 120 hhds; lugs 4@7; low to medium leaf $7.25@9.50; fair to good $10@15. Bagging in fair speculative demand and holders are unwilling to make any concessions; heavy hemp and flax held at 13@14c. Cotton easy at 21¾c for middling. Flour active for all grades for southern shipments; extra family $6.50. Wheat quiet; $1.50@1.70 for red and white. Corn in fair demand; shelled 63c. Oats active; prime 48c. Rye steady; 85c. Provisions firm; mess pork $13.50@13.75; bacon sides scarce and unchanged; shoulders 7¾c; sides clear 7c; hams, s. c., sales 110 tierces 13c. Buckwheat active and unchanged. Lard firm; prime leaf in tierce 9c; keg 10c. Whiskey 88.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Flour dull; superfine $5.75; double $7.50; treble $8.00. Corn 70@71c. Oats 58@60. Bacon lower at $1.50. Hay: prime dull at $28.00; choice scarce at $33.00@34.00. Pork firm; mess $14.50@14.75. Bacon shoulders dull at 6¼@6¾c; sides scarce and higher at 8¾@9¾c. Sugar cured hams; new dull at 14c. Lard; export demand for tierces at 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10@10¼c. Sugar quiet; inferior 6¾@6c; common 6¾@6¾c; fair to fully fair 8@9c. Molasses a little easier; inferior 25@30c; common and centrifugal 30@37c; fair 35@40c; clarified centrifugal 45c; prime 42@45c; strictly prime 42@48c. Whiskey received 2,814 bbls; 1,800 unchanged. Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 19¼@20c; low middling 21¾@20¾c; middling 23¾c; receipts 14,638 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,962; continent 1,500; New York 1,181; stock 196,789.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Flour dull; Wis. and Minn. $7.37@8.25; State $7.00@7.50. Indiana and Ohio $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; No 2 Pennsylvania red 92c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 42c. Oats dull and declined; No. 2 white 36c. Rye in good demand at 90c. Corn very quiet; low mixed 67@67½c; mixed western 69@70c. Oats: white 54@56c; mixed 52c. Mess pork dull at $14.50. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 17¾c; refined 22¾c. Whisky dull at 91@95c. Beeves dull; market closed lower; sales 3,000 cattle at 5¾@6¾c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $5.50@5.75; choice $8.00; fair to good $6.00@7.25; common to fair $4.50@5.50. Hogs dull and a shade lower; sales 5,000 at $5.20@5.60; dressed in good demand at $6.87. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Cotton quiet at 20¾c. Flour quiet; fair super $5.50@5.75; X $6.00@6.25; XX $6.50@6.65. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No 2 on track $1.36; No 3 red fall $1.33@1.34. Corn low and easier; No 2 on track 39@42c; do in elevator 40c; mixed, sacked, 36c. Oats dull at 30c; in elevator, 29½c; choice white, sacked, 32c. Rye nominally unchanged. Rye lower

NEW YORK.

The Custom House.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

The City Charter.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Leet testified that the letter produced from the President to Grinnell was the only one he ever had on the subject; never told the President where to obtain the letter, that he wished to become an applicant for general order business; never threatened Grinnell that unless he would give him general order business he would not be appointed Collector, as he had no influence to justify such threat. Neither Gen. Porter nor Gen. Babcock were interested a cent's worth in the business. His arrangement lasted with Bixby about ten months; did not belong to any army mess in Washington, and never told Lindsay the receipts were insufficient to pay the expenses of the army mess. The present firm of myself and Stocking never pay inspectors to hurry goods into the stores. No one but his partner and himself were interested in the profits. One dollar is the usual charge per package; sometimes as high as twenty-five dollars is charged. The profits in one year were $12,000 in the bonded warehouse and $42,000 on the general order stores.

Question.—The money that Bixby gave you was paid for influence you exerted in getting Grinnell to designate his warehouse as a general order store? Answer.—I don't know that it was.

Q.—You concluded to remain in the army and receive a salary from Bixby? A.—I only remained in the army until the records were completed.

Q.—In February of this year you instantly obtained leave of absence for six months? A.—I did.

Q.—Did Gen. Porter and Gen. Babcock, your associates, know of Bixby's money? A.—No; they knew nothing of it.

Q.—Did you tell them with them and mess with them, this important matter that was finally to take you from the army was never mentioned to them? A.—They knew nothing of it. Shortly after the removal of Grinnell, Murphy gave me the remainder of the general order business. General Porter stated to me that the President regretted that I had entered into the arrangement with Bixby. My impression is that the reason of his disapproval was bringing his name and those around him into connection with me and those New York matters. I have no objection whatever to submit my books to any expert the committee may approve.

At the evening session the examination of Leets was continued. He remembered having written to Lindsay to come to Washington in reference to an investment in San Domingo. While receiving about $5,000 from Bixby, his salary from the army was about $2,800 or $2,900. Wakeman gave bonds in $70,000 and Shark in $100,000 for him. The rents for the stores of Leet and Stocking are $19,000. The profits of the concern amount to $58,000, of which $17,000 were invested. He could state by reference to his books what became of the rest. In starting business witness put in $1,000 and Stocking $500.

Colonel Leet was then asked as to what business Wakeman was expected to do, and he said he was his counsel, but at the same time he did not know the nature of Wakeman's suggestions to the members of the committee.

Senator Pratt then resumed the examination, and requested Leet to furnish by to-morrow the exact way in which the profits were invested.

Colonel Leet said that no goods had been lost since he had taken up the general order business, and explained the way in which goods are stored and delivered.

STABBING AFFRAY.

John Glass was assaulted and stabbed, and cut in seventeen places, last night, by James Costello, for abusing the latter in a vituperative manner. Glass presented a shocking spectacle when taken to the station house, being covered with blood. His face and head were hacked awfully. The assault was made with a large carving knife, which Costello was using in his restaurant, where Glass had ordered supper.

CITY CHARTER.

Mayor Hall to-day suggested to the Board of Aldermen the appointing of committees to draft and propose such amendments to the charter as may suggest themselves, to be submitted to the Legislature in connection with the proposed new charter.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

A large crowd of indignant depositors was around the Market Savings Bank on Nassau street, but no violence has as yet been committed. It is asserted that the bank exibit will present evidence of great knavery.

TWEED.

Tweed's constituents request him either to go to the Senate or resign. It is stated that Tweed only wants to buy two more of the Legislature to secure him from expulsion, and that he is waiting to obtain them.

A SECEDER.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Bradley delivered a sermon yesterday in the Forty-third street church (Episcopal), announcing his secession, and his adoption of the Catholic religion. He was educated at the Oxford University, England.

BANK ACCOUNTS.

The Grand Jury have had a number of prominent bank officers before them to testify relative to the balances and accounts of the officials.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A teacher in school 25 was committed for trial this morning for rape on two young girls.

SENTENCED.

Wm. Walx was sentenced for twenty years to prison for committing a rape on a little girl.

FISK TESTIMONIAL.

The police of this city propose a testimonial to the memory of Fisk.

RUMORED SUSPENSION.

It is rumored that the Manhattan Savings Institution has suspended.

FALSE RUMOR.

The rumored failure of the Manhattan Savings Bank is untrue.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 22.—In the Senate this morning bills were introduced to establish a State Insurance Department, and to protect boarding house keepers from fraud.

In the House bills was introduced to regulate contracts of insurance; to control corporations adjoining lands to build division fences, and regulate venders' fees.

This afternoon in the Senate a bill was introduced to revise and certify all the laws relating to compensating persons for property appropriated by corporations other than municipal. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint three engineers to examine all the public works of Ohio.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 22.—The following has just been received from Lincoln: Hilton was elected President of the Senate. The office of Governor was declared vacant, and a resolution for the election of a Governor by a joint convention on Wednesday was passed in the Senate. Send down a company of militia.

Senator Kennedy, having been sent for, arrived at Lincoln to-day, and a quorum was obtained in the Senate. The office of Governor was declared vacant, and a resolution for an election of Governor by a joint convention was passed. The six Senators who adjourned the Senate on Saturday had left for their homes; also many members of the House.

The House assembled at 2 P. M. and ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest Chief Clerk Crapsey, who was absent, to compel the return of the journal of the House. Crapsey refused to respect the warrant of arrest. At 2 P. M., Crapsey was out on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

There was no quorum in the House and Senate. Kennedy returned home, leaving the Senate without a quorum—eleven members in the House of thirty three, and six Senators of thirteen only being present. No roll was called in either House.

Governor James refuses to recognize any act of the Legislature, having adjourned that body on Saturday last.

New York.

ALBANY, January 22.—Twombley's substitute for the creation of a board of audit to pay the claims against the city and county of New York was adopted to-night by the Assembly. This is a triumph for the Fentonites and the defeat of Comptroller Green.

—The quarantine against Halifax and New York has been reduced to five days at Porto Rico.

ALEXIS.

Topeka, Ks.

TOPEKA, January 22.—This has been a gala day for this city. The visit of the Grand Duke is not an every day affair, and Kansas was determined to make the most of it. The Lieutenant Governor and the committee of reception met the Ducal party at the depot, and Governor Elder welcomed them with the following little speech:

"Your Imperial Highness—As chairman of the Legislative Committee, it becomes my duty as well as pleasure to convey to you the consideration of his excellency, the Governor, and welcome you to the State of Kansas. It is gratifying indeed to know that you have consented to visit the capital of our young and prosperous commonwealth, the border of civilization. In compliance with the order of the day, the committee is here to take charge of your imperial Highness and your distinguished friends, and to escort you to the city as the guest of the State."

The party then proceeded in carriages to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were introduced to many citizens and strangers. At 11:15 they proceeded to the Capital and were introduced to the Governor, Supreme Court and State officers, and numbers of ladies and gentlemen. Meanwhile the two Houses had convened in joint convention, when the party was introduced to the Legislature by Governor Harvey. Speaker Cobb welcomed the Grand Duke in the following words:

"Your Imperial Highness—It gives me infinite pleasure to welcome you to our Capitol and invite you to partake of the hospitalities of our beloved State. I do this in the spirit of Republican simplicity, representing the citizens of Kansas. We are conscious that our offering does not rival the splendor of the ovations which have greeted you in other parts of the Republic, but be assured that our hearts are no less warm with feelings of good will towards you, your Imperial father and your country than those of our countrymen elsewhere in America, who hailed your advent with joy. Kansas, the child of the nation's travail for universal liberty, delights to honor the son and representatives of him who, seated on the mightiest throne in Christendom, by the sublimest of justice and of courage, struck the chains from millions of men. Alexander and Lincoln, the great emancipationists! We couple them—our martyred President and the Emperor—friends in life, and on behalf of the State of Kansas, the friends of my country welcome you. Senators and Representatives, I have the honor to introduce to you His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the guest of the State."

The Grand Duke replied nearly as follows:

"I am happy to meet you, the representatives of Kansas, in the city where the first efforts for liberty were commenced, where the strife that led to the emancipation of Lincoln, that you speak of, first originated. I return thanks for the kind manner in which you referred to my father and to his government, and for the cordial reception that you have given me."

After an introduction to the members of the Legislature and others, the Duke and party returned to the State executive chamber and spent nearly an hour in viewing the capitol and grounds. The party then returned to the hotel, and at three o'clock the and the committee and State officers and members of the Supreme Court partook of a sumptuous dinner Soon after dinner, the procession reformed and went to the depot. At five P. M. a special train, with the Ducal party, left for the east.

CINCINNATI.

Missionary.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Very Rev Herbert Vaughan, D. D., Superior of St. Joseph's Apostolic Society for foreign missions, London, England, who is in this country on a mission looking particularly to the propagation of the Catholic religion among the colored people of the United States, addressed a large congregation at the Cathedral yesterday on the subject of the Catholics of the United States and the negroes.

EMBEZZLING.

George F. Cochnour, St. Louis agent of Diebold & Kleezer, safe manufacturers, of this city, was yesterday arrested charged with embezzling five thousand dollars belonging to the firm.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce convened to day to report on sales on the books of the chamber, the time of sales, in addition to cash transactions. It is a measure which has been agitated for some time, and its consummation gives satisfaction to a large number of merchants.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

Investigation into the detective system of the city was resumed to-day, without developing anything of general interest.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The small-pox is still raging at Trinidad.

—The Queen of Greece has been safely delivered of a son.

—It is stated that another expedition to aid the Cuban revolution is to be fitted out.

—King's distillery at Williamsburg, N. Y., was damaged to the amount of $15,000 by fire on Sunday. Insured.

—The Dominion Board of Trade has sent an address to the Queen, congratulating her upon the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

—It is reported at St. Thomas that a revolution, headed by Pimental, is in progress in St. Domingo against Baez, and three small towns have risen.

—An Annapolis dispatch states that it is generally expected there that Admiral Wyman will be acquitted, and that the indictment against her for poisoning Vanness will be *nolle prossed*.

—The steamer Haezler, with the American scientific party, put into Barbadoes, December 28th, to repair the air pumps. Dr. Martin left and returned home on the steamer Erie, owing to trouble with his eyes.

—At Urbana, Ohio, on Friday night, Simon Oberlin, an old and respected citizen, was attacked by a man named Jacob Miller, who robbed him of thirty dollars and a valuable gold watch, and so terribly beat him that he can not recover. Both parties belong to the same church. Miller was arrested.

—A London letter says that Englishmen are much dissatisfied with the statement that the American case was submitted to the Geneva Arbitrators. It is stated that the English public, and probably the Government, are startled by the extent of the demands made. The Britishers will warmly contest every point contended for by the Americans.

—A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* states that Senator Wilson's friends are enraged against Colfax and Blaine, the first for insincerity and the second for playing into the hands of Colfax. The President, Cabinet, and leading politicians agree that the Vice Presidency should fall to some one east of the Alleghenies, and a New York man is mentioned.

—It is stated that the Cuban leaders who have been in this country seeking to induce our Government to recognize the Cuban Republic as a belligerent power, are beginning to despair of success. They will bring to bear in Congress the recent landing of twenty-five thousand coolies, and also the landing of several cargoes of negroes on the island, as arguments against Spanish rule.

—Laguayra dates of the 5th instant state that the Government has taken possession of several private houses for barracks; that a steamer from Trinidad brought four thousand five hundred muskets and a million cartridges for the revolutionists; that Orinoco is partially blockaded, and that the diplomatic corps at Caraccas refuse to have further intercourse with the Government until the obnoxious orders are retracted.

ALARMISTS are raising the cry that the feverish activity of speculation in France during the inflation of the South Sea Bubble is paralleled by the present rage for investments in England. To be sure, as yet no company has been formed and sold its stock without revealing its object or even its officers; but, in all other respects, London in 1872 is said to fairly equal Paris in 1719. In last November, 68 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of nearly $46,000,000, were registered. The increase of new companies in 1871 over 1870 is said to be nearly 160. Twenty four of the 68 incorporated of November were for mining schemes. Prominent among these was the Emma Silver Mine concern, the stock of which, judiciously engineered by a United States Ambassador, was sold to the amount of $5,000,000. The figures certainly seem to show an unhealthy state of things; but, if the crash comes, it can scarcely begin to rival the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. That was the result of bad financiering and bad legislation together, and its terrible *finale* will probably never be repeated.

ALL THE difference—The ancients urned their dead, and the moderns earn their living.—Judy.

HOME NEWS.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Lord, Fur Cape, on our fourth page. As the lady is a very worthy widow, we hope the finder will comply with her request.

Now that City Hall is about to be occupied by the city officials, the next thing is to keep it clean. Therefore, get a few dozen of Maurdorf & Co's. Brooms and have them used. These brooms are the best in the market. Ask your grocer for them.

Rev. F. S. De Hass, D. D.

This popular minister and lecturer will deliver the second of his interesting course in the Trinity M. E. Church, Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst. Subject, "Sacred Memories of the Holy Land." The large attendance on the first is a sure index that the second will be a success. Tickets, 25 cents.

List of Letters

Held for postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice January 22, 1872: J. S. W. Brown, New York, 3c; James Bilter, Mansfield, Pa., 3c; R. Chesmart & Son, Elma Borough, 3c; Miss M. A. Cubbage, Mansfield Valley, Pa., 3c; Miss Belle David, Glade Mills, Pa., 3c; Fox & Heltman, Houston, Tex., 3c; Sarah Hill, Greensburgh, Pa., 3c; Sarah Jarvis, Oakdale, Pa., 3c; Peter Keil, Sharpsburg, Pa., 3c; Leonard & Ellis, New York, 3c; James Loudren, Lowellville, Pa., 3c; Terrence Mahoning, Lowellville, O., 3c; Ernest Meville, Boston, Mass., 3c; Mary T. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis., 3c; Wm. E. Morrison, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; James H. Riggs, Wellsville, O., 3c; Rides & Cortis, New York, 3c; Rev. Thomas St. John, 3c; J. W. Sprague, Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; Miss Jo Sturgeon, Noblestown, Pa., 3c; Wm. Wylde, Vermillion, O., 3c.

The Gardner Fire Extinguisher.

The necessity of having a Fire Extinguisher, something that could be brought into immediate and effective use upon the discovery of fire, has long since been apparent to all, and not until a few years has the remedy been presented to the people. We would refer our readers to the advertisement of the "Gardner Fire Extinguisher," to be found in the advertising column in this morning's issue, and would suggest a careful and thorough inspection of their claims to public patronage and preference. Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., the gentlemanly agents, corner of Wood street and Second avenue, are ready at all times to "show up" the merits of their Machines and give convincing proofs that all and even more than is claimed can be obtained by the Gardner Fire Extinguisher. Go and see them.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending January 21, 1872:

Apoplexy, cerebral, 3; bronchit's, acute, 1; bronchit's, chronic, 2; cancer, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 2; disease of the heart, 1; disease of the stomach, 1; dropsy general, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, puerperal, 1; fever, remittent, 1; fever, scarlet, 2; fever, typhoid, 1; hemorrhage of the lungs, 1; inflammation of brain, 3; inflammation of lungs, 1; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; insanities, 2; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; smallpox, 2; senile catarrh, 1; still births, 3. Of the foregoing there were under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 4; from 15 to 20, 0; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 4, from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 21; females 23; white, 44; colored, 0; total 44.

New Trinity Church on Sixth Avenue.

This noble edifice is on the point of completion, and Thursday next, 25th inst., (the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul,) is the day fixed when it is to be solemnly set apart for its sacred uses according to the ritual of the P. E. Church in the United States.

It is also appointed to hold, on the evening of the consecration, a meeting of the missionary meeting, at which some of the members of the missionary board from New York will be present, and which will be addressed by Bishops and Clergy. On Friday, the day following the consecration, we will publish in this Gazette a detailed description of the handsome and appropriate description of the new church which has been prepared with great care. There will also appear in the same paper a report of the ceremonies of consecration. Many copies of the fourthcoming description have already been ordered by others who may desire extra copies for preservation, or to send to friends, should leave their orders in advance of the issue in order that enough may be printed.

Probable Advance in Railroad Freights on Oil.

On the first of the month, says the Titusville *Herald*, most of the shippers of crude and refined oils received notice from the various railway companies that there would probably soon be an advance in railroad freights on oil to all points, and to hurry up the shipment of their stocks. They might have given no hint, as has been no change in the situation since, and the shippers continue to buy only for immediate shipment. It is understood, however, that an advance of eighty cents per barrel is likely soon to take place. The three great oil carrying lines back it, and it is said to have a "pool" their earnings and do away with all special rates and make the freight charges $2 per barrel to New York against $1 50, the rate which it is generally believed has been paid by the large shippers for some time past. The only evidences in the public have that this advance will occur is that the best informed and heaviest shippers of both crude and refined oils have been buying large shipments while ordinarily they make contracts for from one to six months ahead.

Another Fatal Accident Near Mingo.

From the Steubenville *News* we learn that on Friday afternoon an accident occurred near Mingo Station, four miles west of Steubenville, resulting in the death of Mr. A. J. Porter, who, with his son, had been to Steubenville to sell produce, and was on his way home at the time of his death. The train which struck him was coming from the west, and the engineer seems to have discovered Porter before the wagon was on the track. He sounded the alarm whistle. Being bewildered, however, Porter drove ahead until the wagon was over the rails, when the horse stopped. Porter then tried to force him ahead by lashing him with the reins, but as would not move. The boy, seeing the danger, jumped off. But the old man was not quick enough, and the engine striking the wagon broke it to splinters, scattering the debris to one side of the track, and killing the horse to the other. All the harness was stripped off the latter but he was uninjured. Porter was caught by the cow catcher on the front of the moving train and carried along nearly to Mingo Station, a distance of several hundred yards. When the train was finally brought to a stand-still, it was found that Porter's right leg was broken above the knee, his right arm broken and his head badly crushed. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Sale of Pews in the New Trinity Church.

This sale came off as advertised on Monday, 22d inst. The attendance was large and the sale began at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was concluded at 1 P. M. Mr. N. Whiting, auctioneer, officiated with his usual ability.

Particular pews were not offered, but each pew had on it a number, on which number the price and the rate of annual rent. Bids were received for premiums to be paid for the right of the use, on which rents had been secured and the selection made, the auctioneer proceeded to offer a bonus upon the choice of pews and thus continued until no more choices would sell. Then followed a sale of choices of pews to be rented. The highest premium paid for a choice by any purchaser was $2,000, the highest premium paid for a choice of renting was $350. The whole number of pews in the church is 195; the whole number sold and rented was 111—29 only remain unengaged. The highest price fixed for the best pews was $1,000 each; of these 24 were sold. The lowest price fixed was $250; of these 3 were sold; besides these 35 were sold at all intermediate rates.

The card price of the sold pews amounted to	$ 47,800
Premiums received on sale	$36,350
Premiums received on rents	2,850—28,600
Total proceeds of sales	$ 76,480

The above large sum is all covered by subscriptions to the cost of building the church, with the exception of about $7,000 or $8,000, which will go into the treasury of the church. The above figures will doubtless be varied by subsequent adjustments, but are as near the true results as it was possible to ascertain at the close of the sale.

The whole affair was skillfully and quietly conducted, without a word of complaint on the part of any one, and so far as we could learn, the parishioners were generally able to get the pews they desired to get. All seemed to be delighted with the new church, and many orders were given for duplicates of the full and accurate description of it, which we propose to publish on Friday next.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Rooms in City Hall.

The offices in the new City Hall, which have been, for some time past, in course of preparation for the reception of the chief magistrate of our city, with his staff, are at last ready for occupancy. A portion of the paraphernalia appertaining to the municipal archives have already been removed from their late musty quarters on Fourth avenue, and placed in the cheerful and spacious receptacles prepared against their coming, in the magnificent structure on Smithfield street, and to-day Mayor Bruce will occupy, for the first time, the handsome new quarters. These offices occupy the north side of the building on the first floor, and consist of the main audience room, the clerk's room, Mayor's private parlor, and the room set apart for the use of the Chief of Police. These are all—with the exception of the latter, which is not yet ready for occupancy—superbly fitted up and most handsomely furnished, and will, as taken hence, when properly arranged and occupied by the different officers who are to inhabit them, prove a credit and an ornament to our city.

SAD OCCURRENCE.

A Child Fatally Burned.

On Sabbath day, a little past noon, a little child, one and a half years old, daughter of Mr. Newton Ritchey, who resides on Rush alley, near Allegheny avenue, First ward, Allegheny, was fatally burned. The child's mother had gone out of the house for some purpose, leaving it in charge of a little sister about seven years of age. In the absence of the mother the elder of the children, it seems, climbed upon a chair and got possession of some matches from a safe underneath the mantelpiece. Handing one of these to her little sister, the latter, it is supposed, struck it upon the stove and set her clothes on fire.

When the mother returned to the house, a few minutes afterward, the child was standing in the middle of the room, with its clothing all ablaze about its little form. The flames were extinguished with all possible promptness, and medical aid summoned, but the child was so severely burned that death ensued yesterday morning at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

Mr. Ritchey is employed as an engineer on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, and was absent from home at the time of the sad event. His feelings may better be imagined than described, when, upon his return yesterday, he found his late happy home now the abode of mourning.

Velvets Closed Out.

$15 60 Lyons Velvets for $11 60.
$22 00 Lyons Velvets for $15 00.

J. B. HEARD & CO.

For every variety of family sewing, the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine is without a rival; 116 Market street.

BREVITIES.

NOT a colored person died last week.

THE ART ASSOCIATION meets to-night.

VERY few cases of small-pox in the city.

WEDDINGS promises to be plenty this week.

JUSTICE BARKER, of South Pittsburgh, is in Harrisburg.

THE South Siders are talking consolidation with a vengeance.

R. W. ALLISON, Esq., of the Steubenville *Herald*, is in the city.

THE SERVICE COMMITTEE is organizing for the Summer campaign.

PITTSBURGH can now boast of the finest City Hall in the country.

THE MAYOR will positively get moved into his new quarters to-day.

WACHTEL and German Opera Company at Library Hall Tuesday, January 30th.

COUNCILS, at their next meeting, will elect four members to the Board of Health.

FARE reduced to five cents on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Street Railway.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE will meet at the Controller's office this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE SABBATARIANS are after the producers in the oil regions, for pumping their wells on Sunday.

THE "ropes" for the delegates to the National Convention in June are being laid by those intended.

KNIGHTS of Pythias Convention in Philadelphia to-day. The Pittsburgh delegation left yesterday.

A BREVET TORNADO, rain, snow and starlight, all within an hour, from twelve to one o'clock yesterday.

THE fare on the Manchester Passenger Railway has been reduced to five tickets for twenty-five cents.

UPON motion of W. D. Moore, Esq., Frank Cowen was yesterday admitted to practice in the District Court.

JUDGE MELLON'S new building, on Smithfield street, will be one of the handsomest in the city when finished.

THE Board of Health's attention is called to that "chicken coop" on the sidewalk in front of No. 1233 Penn street.

THERE were but 45 deaths in the city last week, 21 of which were children. This shows good health among 1 0,000 people.

THE CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE will meet this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Controller's office.

MESSRS. LEITHEAD & HARTMAN, proprietors of the Birmingham Cornice, are about to receive a new Babcock & Cottrell cylinder press.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE is furnished with much good taste. The ladies should drop in to see the latest styles in carpets and furniture.

SNEAK and hall thieves on Second avenue yesterday morning. Housekeepers should make a note of this, and keep their front doors locked.

MAYOR BRUSH yesterday afternoon received the contributions for the relief of the northwestern sufferers: Directors of the Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, $150; Mrs. Bailey, $25.

ALEXANDER WOOD, the insane person who was confined in the Allegheny lock-up—and whose ailing was nothing more than whisky insanity—was yesterday sent to the Poor Farm.

TIMOTHY BUTLER, defendant in a case before Alderman R. H. Kerr, made an application yesterday for a continuance of the case from the magistrate to the Court of Common Pleas.

A LITTLE after two o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded from Box 87, corner of Fifth avenue and Charlotte street, but at the time of going to press the particulars had not been received.

WE WOULD really like to know whether the recent visit of the Editor of the *Commercial* to Philadelphia had anything to do with the "Reform" movement just organized in that city. Will he tell us?

THE East Liberty boys were rampant at an early hour on Sunday morning. They broke the large plate glass window of the saloon and a number of others, including a fine large window in Tomer's store. No arrests were made.

A LADY FRIEND of ours has taken the advantages of leap year and popped the question. She says she did not want him any way. She just proposed that she might see how much she knew him to be too big a fool to appreciate the advantages of married life. What makes her mad is the fact that he won't see what a grand chance he had thrown away.

ON Saturday evening a couple of young men, Scott and Murray, became engaged in a friendly tussle in a saloon on Penn street, near Liberty, during which Scott in some way fell upon a knife, which he held in his hand, the blade of which entered his abdomen. Dr. Perchment dressed the young man's injuries, which though serious will probably not result fatally.

LAST evening a drunken man created quite a sensation among the children in attendance at the Fifth ward public schools. He was tormented to some extent by several of the boys, when he turned upon them and followed them into the second building. The assistance of a policeman was secured, and the fellow arrested and place in the Twelfth ward station house.

AN alarm of fire was struck a little before four o'clock last evening, from box 24, at the corner of Irwin and Taylor avenues, Allegheny, the occasion of which was the burning of soot in the chimney of a house occupied by Mr. Kane, in the vicinity named. The services of the fire men of the district, which responded to the call with their usual promptness, were not required.

WE have more than once already referred to the monthly journal entitled *Our Boys*, published at Brinton Station by a family of girls. We must again say that they are about the prettiest, girls we ever knew. The paper is really a good one, well printed, nicely illustrated, and filled with entertaining sketches, stories and puzzles. We should like those young ladies to get a thousand new subscribers this year.

SOMEBODY has been seen dark on Saturday night and daylight Sabbath morning the basement of the First Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue, and it was reported to us that on the Sabbath School room, which is in that portion of the building, was opened yesterday morning, and that the room was found in a state of disorder. A search brought to light one of the implements which had been used in the work of demolition. It was a rude, but small "jimmy." So far as has been ascertained the burglars did not succeed in carrying anything off.

IT would seem, from a comparison of the millage of tax paid by residents of the South Side boroughs, and that paid on the part of residents of Pittsburgh, that consolidation would work to the pecuniary advantage of the boroughs. The millage on the South Side is as follows: Birmingham, 20; Mt. Washington, 17; county, 12; workhouse, 1; poor, 3; bridge, 10; school, 20; Pittsburgh—City, 6; city building, 3; fire, 1; special, 3; poor, 2; school, 10; county, 12; workhouse, 1; total, 85. Moreover, the millage of Birmingham is 85 mills, against that of any other of the South Side boroughs.

YESTERDAY Barbara Grinber made an information, before Alderman Smith, against Mrs. Mary and John Fink. It seems the prosecutor and a man named Hermaa Ahorn were contestants for a gold watch at a fair held last week in the basement of the Hohenstiegn church, Allegheny. The defendants, Joe and Fink, were keepers of the polls. At 9:20 o'clock last Saturday night, they announced that the polls had closed, the hour ten minutes after the closing of the polls they went over to Ahorn and after dealing with him a while, went back and placed more votes in the ballot box to make the count result in favor of Ahorn, rather than Grinber, the prosecutor, got the gold watch. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRITT AND STOWE.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterritt yesterday, was that of Levi Poor et al. vs. H. G. McClure. This was an action to recover damages for alleged trespass on a portion of property in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, lying between what was Wainwright's and Bell's mills, and the north east bank of the Allegheny river. The defense set up was that the title of the property was vested in the defendant, and not in the plaintiffs and that the defendant, in entering upon the land, was acting under authority of the city. On trial.

The case of Warner vs. Roy & Campbell, previously reported, was resumed before Judge Stowe yesterday morning, and at the hour of adjournment was still on trial.

Trial List for To day.

2. (O. L.) Campbell vs. Donaldson.
10. (O. L.) Bidwell & Co., vs. Megraw.
186. (O. L.) Malone vs. Whiff.
201. Adler vs. Palmer.
205. Second National Bank vs. De Lange.
11. Cauffey & Dain vs. Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.
12. Richard vs. Tschudy.
15. McClure vs. Williams et al.
7. (O. L.) Bidwell & Co., vs. Finch & Co.
29. Leonard vs. Rafferty.

INSTRUCTOR—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The first case called up yesterday was that of the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Robert Thorne. The action was to recover the face of a note given by defendant while acting as agent for the company. The claim is set up by the defense was that the company had amounts due the defendant, and that while the defendant was indebted for the amount of the note on the books of the company, the company was indebted to him for a much larger sum on the general service account. The jury found for the plaintiff for $10,301 12.

The next case taken up was that of Edward Hull vs. William Wilson, Jr., an action for damages for assault and battery. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $350.

Trial List for To day.

63. (O. L.) B. F. and A. G. Lucas vs. Watson et al.
94. Duff vs. Gilmore et al.
95. Scott vs. Reisick & Bro.
104. Radcliffe vs. McCandlish et al.
111. Brown vs. Maine.
112. Purcell vs. Madiera.
113. Mary H. Robins vs. Geo. G. T. Jeremy.
29. Allegheny National Bank vs. Dalzell, garnishee.
108. (O. L.) Mordecai Johns, for use, vs. Asbury.

All jurors who are not in attendance to-day will be fined, and parties interested in suits will be fined $10 each for every case on hand.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, the only case on trial was that of the Commonwealth vs. Neal McCallion, indicted for keeping a disorderly house on Sixth street. At the time of adjournment, a conclusion had not been arrived at.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Geo. H. Irvin,	Michael Fox,
John McGawey, et al.	Wm. Moell,
Geo. Hall,	Jno. Fitz, et al,
Bernard Atkinson,	Levi Eagan,
Wm. Taylor,	John Bager,
Haney Keisack,	John Tower,
Wm. Crawford,	

A Marble House in Pittsburgh wrote East to three different manufacturers of marbleized mantels to know at what price they would sell marbleized mantels. The first answered that he cannot sell as low as W. W. Wallace. There is no use in making you an offer, we cannot compete with him." W. W. Wallace has had long practical knowledge of the business, has all the advantages of steam power, and is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where marbelized mantels are manufactured. (All others sold here are brought from the East and sold second-handed). His stock is the largest, prices the lowest, styles the latest, and workmanship the best. Grates, Fronts, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces of the latest and most improved patterns, and superior to any brought here from other cities and at lower prices. Our office and warerooms, 219 and 221 Liberty street, first and second floors, one square below Grain Elevator.

N. B.—He is now getting up (to be patented) a machinery for cutting all the mouldings on fronts, &c., of mantels, which will give him further advantages and enable him to still reduce prices and expedite work. Purchasers will save money by calling at 219 Liberty street. W. W. WALLACE.

TTHS

"Family Favorite"

Is the patented trade mark of the Weed Sewing Machine, 116 Wood street.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

A Street Car Wrecked and the Lives of Passengers Jeopardized.

About twenty minutes past four o'clock last evening an accident occurred at the Federal street crossing of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway, which resulted in the wrecking of a street car, and that a number of passengers were not killed seems almost miraculous. Car No. 33, on the Western avenue line, was just about to cross the railroad tracks at the point mentioned, on its way up Federal street, when the gate at the west side of the crossing was thrown open, and the flagman stepped out, at the same time signaling the driver of the car—Mr. Waters—to halt. This he did not do, doubtless thinking he had time enough to pass over the tracks ahead of the approaching train, which was a very heavy freight. When the horses had gotten upon track, and the driver was brought up in full view of the approaching train, he seemed to be suddenly impressed with the idea that he had made a mistake, when he checked his team, and attempted to back them off. Failing in this, the now confused driver started his horses forward again, but in the meantime the engineer on the train had comprehended the situation, and reversed his engine, checking its speed with remarkable promptness, but too late to prevent the collision which followed. The car was struck, a hole knocked in the side, about midway between the front and rear platforms. The front wheels on the side of the car struck by the engine were broken, and the car thrown around, and dragged across the pavement some distance feet from the spot where the collision occurred. Here it was found on Harry Miller's fair and cold. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

The horses were struck with such force that the tongue having been broken off and the horses passing off uninjured. Strange to says, although the car was badly wrecked, no one in the car at the time of the accident, not one was injured, aside from very slight bruises, and the terrible fright of several of the ladies. The only thing which appears to have saved the car from utter demolition—which would doubtless have been the result followed by fatal results to at least a portion of its living freight, was the fact that the engine struck was provided with a "cow catcher," without a cow catcher. The car was struck in the side with the corner of the beam or front platform, and thus twisted around out of danger. Had there been a cow-catcher attached to the engine, the car would doubtless have been overturned, and which was a very easy one, was checked to a complete stand, at a distance of probably less than fifty yards from the point at which the collision occurred.

The blame, it would seem to us—who were an eye witness—to attach both to the driver of the car and the flagman—with the preponderance of the fault on the side of the flagman, the latter not opening the gate or giving the signal of the approaching train until the horses were within ten or fifteen feet of the track, and engine near at hand.

It is but a short time since a car was the same very near being demolished at this same point, and but a few weeks before that time that the house adjoining the car had to be jerked back with unceremonious promptitude, to prevent an accident similar to that which occurred last evening. How many more such lessons will be necessary, in order to make apparent the importance of greater care, than that is at present exercised, on the part of conductors, drivers and flagmen?

McKEESPORT.

Sunday School Convention—Immersion.

MCKEESPORT, January 22, 1872.

The sessions of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Institute were held in the Baptist Church in this place on the afternoon and evening of Saturday last. The exercises were peculiarly interesting. The local ministry and prominent Sunday School men of the vicinity took an active part in the proceedings, which were also entered into with considerable fervor by the delegates and Sunday School workers from abroad.

Yesterday, with the thermometer not far from zero, a bitter wind prevailing and some ice in the river, the ceremony of immersion was performed by Rev. McKinney, of the Baptist church, on the banks of the Youghiogheny. Four persons had sufficient faith to "go down into the water." The solemn occasion attracted a large assemblage to witness it.

S.

Public Entertainments

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The "Great American Tragedian," Mr. Edwin Forrest, appeared before a very intelligent, though not crowded, audience last evening. Mr. Forrest, in Richelieu and Lear shows but little evidence of the ravages of time, although it is evident that he is not quite what he used to be, or perhaps the light of the newer race of actors is more brilliant in our eyes than is that of the great dramatic star of other years. But it would be unfair to make any comparisons, and Forrest, Booth, or any other so young a man. He played the part of Richelieu well last night, and was well called before the curtain by the audience who seemed agreed that he is a great actor no matter who may be a greater. The support last night was not good, though Mr. Gotthold and Mrs. Elster did much to redeem it. Two or three did not know their parts and others did not call them. We trust this ignorance will be less conspicuous to-night when the play is to be repeated.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Master Percy Roselle as "Butts the Boy Detective," made a decided hit last evening, and was received by a very full house. The play in plot, character, and improbability, shows excellent schooling, and him an adept as an artist. The fine, distinct and separate characters give to an insight to his peculiar talents and familiarity with character. We had been led to anticipate in Master Percy—owing to his youthfulness—a failure, but in justice we confess that our anticipations were pleasantly disappointed, and hear him to-day the country. Call and see for a price list and prompt supply. Guns for